FOR BUSHIRE & KARRACK.—
with quick dispatch, the Ketch
of 60 Tons, this vessel though small could
modate 3 or 4 passengers comfortably,
offers a favorable opportunity for per-
proceeding to the above ports, for freight
ssage Apply, to G. J. SIMMONS at Aga
med Rahim Sherazee.—April 22nd 1839.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY.

POOL RAHIM BIN MOIDEEN BAWA RICE, MAHOMED ALLY BIN SHAMOODEEN RICE, AYEZEE BEBEE SUMMOODEEN RICE, SHERIFA BEBEE widow, MAHOMED SYED, an Infant by his next friend the said SHEREEFA BEBEE, BAYA BEBEE and BOWDEEN RICE..... } Complainants.

vs.

RAH BEBEE, widow and Administratrix of the late SHAIK AHMED bin OIDEEN BAWA RICE..... } *Defendant.*

In pursuance of a decree made in this suit, bearing date the 5th of March last whereamongst other things, it was ordered by Court that the master do forthwith proto sell by public auction or by private ntract as might appear most expedient to n, all the Immoveable Property and Estate S. E AHMED bin MOIDEEN BAWA RICE, e testate in the pleadings of this cause 1838, as were undisposed of, for the benet the parties interested therein—notice is ereby given, that under and by virtue of the aid Decree the following immoveable Property of the said SHAIK AHMED BIN MOIDEEN BAWA RICE, deceased, will be sold by public uction, before Edward Davies Esquire, Master of the said Court, on the respective premises as follows (that is to say.)

On Saturday, the 27th day of April instant at ½ past 4 o'clock precisely.

Lot 1.—A Moiety of a Messuage Tenement r Dwelling house, with its appurtenances sitate in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort alls, near the Mandavy Bunder and assesl under No. 33. formerly the Dwelling house the said Shaik Ahmed Rice deceased, and ow in Defendant's occupation.

On Monday, the 29th day of April instant, ½ past 4 o'clock.

Lot 2.—A Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house and Premises, situate in Cazee Syed Street, also without the Fort Walls near the Mandavy Bunder, assessed under No. 41; standing and being between certain Houses known respectively as Cazee Abdoola's and Hoossein Saheb Pallowker's and now let to one Thuckerjee as Tenant thereof.

On Tuesday, the 30th day of April instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock precisely.

Lot 3 A Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house and premises also situate in Cazee Syed Street without the Fort Walls near Mandavy Bunder, Assessed under No. 118 formerly alled or known as Budroodeen Doctor's ouse, a d now let to Moorajee Petamber as enant thereof.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, ½ past 4 o'clock precisely.

Lot 4.—A Moiety or half part of a Chawl Range of Building consisting of 4 Rooms r apartments, situate at Musjeed or Mandavy Bunder near the Custom House, situate without the Fort assessed No. 86. let to divers Tenants.

Particulars and Conditions of sale will be ade known at the time of sale, and may be eviously seen on application at the office of e said Master in the Court House, or at the ice of Messrs. Morgan and Armitage Solicirs for the above Complainants.

MORGAN & ARMITAGE,
Complainants Solicitor.

શ્રી•ખુમણજી•ની•જુદીજીદરની•શુપરીમ કોરટમાથી

ખુબજદીમો

મબ કુલ•રેકેમાંન•બીન•મોજદીન•બાવા•રા જશ•તથા•મકમદ•બલી•બીન•શાબુદીન રાજશ•તથા•એજજી•બીબી•શમશુદી નુ•રાજશ•તથા•બીઢવા•શરીકા•બીબી• તથા•મકમદ•શજએદ•બાલક•તેની•તર ફ•તેની•ફુટમણની•એજ•શરીકા•બી બી•તથા•બાખબા•બીબી•તથા•બાકુદી ન•રાજશ•••••••••••••••••••••વાદી•

તેની•શામબે

શારા•બીબી•તે•બીઢવા•તથા•માલ•મીનક તની•વકીલાદેણ•મરનાર•શેખ•મકમદ• બીન•મોજદીન•બાવા•રાજશ•પરતીબાદી કુપર•બકેલા•બજીઆમે•એબક•કુકમ•નાચું તારીખ ૫ મી•મારચ•બીઅ•મહીન મંબાજ કુછે•તેબીજી•બ બતો•શાઢે•ફોરટે• ફ્રમ•ક રેબોજ•જે•અબ•ફોરટનાં•માહાતરે•કુ પકીજે અનતના•બીચા મં•શાકુ•આને•તેમે•અ•રોખ•અ કુમદ•બીન•મોજદીન•બાવા•ર જરા•જને•બે બજખામો•વજાર•બીલ•બરવે•ચુબરલો•જ•પે લેછે•તેની•દાવર•મોલબત•જે•કુબર•પ ી• વજાર પેદેચાએલીકિ•તે•તેમા•જે•બબા ફો•રાખય તેનાનં•નદા•શાકુ•છબબા•તો•બાકુરે•લબાંકુ• બરીન•છબ તો•ધેરમેલે•શાદાબન•નચે•ન બબી—બબર•ઈબાંધી•આપીમેચે•એજ•કુ બનામેની•શતા•કુપરબ•કુકમ•બકેલી•અજ• મરનાર•શેખ•મકમદ•બીન•મોજદીન•બાવા રાજશની•દાવર•મીલબત•જડવરદ•દબીશ•

જશકુમેર•એજ•ફોરટનાં•માહાતરની•કુબુરમે બાંકાં•બાંકાં•મીલબતકે•તાંકાંજ•બકેર•લી લાકુ•બરીન•વેચશે•તેની•રીત ❀

શનીવારે તારીખ ૨૭ મી•આપરેલ•ચાલ તા•મહીનાનીબેને•દીને ૪ા વાગતાં•બામ બા•વેચશે ❀

લાટ ૧ લો—રેકેવાનાં•બેરનો•અરબો•લાગ તેનુ•બેકાંજ•કોબે•તે•શુ તો•તે•બાકારબોટ• બજાજી•શજ બેદનાં•મોકોલાબો•માંડ બી•બંદર• આગલ•તે•કુપર•આશોશબેનટ નો•બાંબક ૩૩ મોકે•તે•બગાકુ•મરનાર•બેજ•રોબ•મકમ દ•રાજશનુ•બતુ•તબાતેમો•કાલમો•પરતીવા દી•રકેછે ❀

શોમવારે•તારીખ ૨૯ મી•આપરેલ•ચાલતા મહીનાનીબેને•દીને•બામબા ૪ા વાગતાં•વે ચશે ❀

લાટ ૨ જો—રેકેવાનુ•બેર•બેબક•તેબી• બા કારબોટ•બક જી•શજ બેદનાં•મોકોલા•મો•માંદથી બંદર•આગ લ•તે•કુપર•આશોશબેનટનો•બાંક ૪૧ મોકે•તે•બજાજી• બકુલા•તબા•કુનેન• શાકેબ•પલાંબરનાં•બેરોની•વબમોકે•ત•કાલ મો•ઠબરજી•બુનદરજીને•લાકેછે ❀

મંગલવારે•તારીખ ૩૦ મી•આપરેલ•ચાલ તા•મહીનાનીબેને•દીને•બામબા ૪ા વાગતાં વેચશે ❀

લાટ ૩ જો—રેકેવાનુ•બેર•બેબક•તેબી•બા કારબોટ•બક જી•શજ બેદનાં•મોકોલામો માંડબી બદર•આગ લ•તે•કુપર•આશોશબેનટનો•બાં બક ૧૧૮ મોકે•તે•બેરને•બ ૩ કીન•દાબતરનુ• બેર•બરી•બંકેતા•કુતા•તં•કાલમો•મે.રારજી• પીતાંબબરને•લાકેછે ❀

બુધબારે•તારીબ ૧ લી•મે•આવતા•મહી નાંનીબેને•દીને•બામબા ૪ા વાગતાંવેચશેક

લાટ ૪ ઠો—ચાલ•બેબક•ગાલા બક•નીતે•બા કારબોટ•મઝાજદ•અથવા•માંડબી•બંદર•આ ગલ માંડબીની•નજીબકે•તેનો•અરબો•લાગ તે•કુપર•આશોશબેનટનો•બાંબક ૮૬ મોકે•ત મો•બણબબેક•લાકુતો•રેકેછે ❀

એ•વીરો•ચોબકશ•બીનાં•તમા•વેચાંણનીબા બી•વેચતે•વખત•બાંણ•બરેબામે•આવરે• તમા•તેની•અગાકુ•બોરટલ લા•બેરમે•એજ• મારાતરનં•બાદીશમો•ગીબાથી•માલુમ બારી અથવા•માગીન•થા•આરમીટેજ•વાદીનાં• વબીલોની•બાદીદામ•પુછે બામી•માલુમ•મરો• મરગીન•તથા•આરમીટેજ વાદીનાં•વબીલે

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will on This day, at 11 A. M. dispose of by Public Auction at their Rooms numerous uncleared Lots.

TERMS CASH,

Bombay, 23d April, 1839.

WANTED.—Some Ladies' Saddle Horses; they must be handsome, perfectly quiet and sound.

ALSO,

A pair of handsome Carriage Horses, sound, quiet, and of good action.

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co. in town, or to Mr. BLACKWELL, Byculla.—Bombay, 23d April, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 29th instant, at their Rooms an Extensive Collection of valuable Books, Catalogues of which will be published.—Bombay, 23d April, 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournels Cos. Claret.....	@	Rs 25 ₹ doz.	
Pomy's Medoc.....	@	" 14 ₹ do.	
Keirs and Co's. Madeira.....	@	" 550 ₹ pipe.	
and.....	@	" 250 ₹ hhd.	
Murdoch Shortridge & Co.'s ditto,	@	" 500 ₹ pipe.	
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman....	@	" 350 ₹ hhd.	
Brown do. from Hope, Bruce, and Co. of Leith, in cases of 7 and 5 dozen.....	@	" 18 & 16 ₹ doz.	
Champaign, from Escombe and Sidebotham in 3 dozen cases.....	@	" 36 ₹ dozen.	

Bombay, 23d April, 1839.

TO be let.—A Large House Called "Claremount," recently vacated by B. Doveton Esq. Civil Auditor, situated in Nesbit lane, at Mazagon; is ready to be entered immediately—For particulars apply to *Ardaseer Limjee Cowasjee*, or *Framjee Cowasjee Esq.* at his office in the Fort.

Bombay 22d April, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 23 APRIL, 1839. No. 3252.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 23d April, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—ON Wednesday next, the 24th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, a few cases of Drab and Black Hats, an Invoice of Buggy Whips, Spotted Muslins, Plated Liquor and Cruet Frames, Queen's Ware, Furniture, a few hogsheads of rejected Beer, and some English bottled Beer in prime order.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 29th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to public sale, on the Premises, Meadow street, the neat Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of the late *F. Lugrin Esq.* consisting of horse hair Couches and Chairs, Tables, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Wallshades with pans and drops, Hanging Lamps, a handsome French Clock, Silver Table and Dessert forks, Spoons, Curry Dishes, &c. Tea and Dinner Sets, Cooking utensils &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published and the Property on view from Saturday, the 27th.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LAMPS AND PLATED WARE.

TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON Wednesday the 1st of May, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. at their Rooms, the remainder of the splendid Invoice of Lamps lately exposed by them for sale on Commission—consisting of neat and elegant lacquered and bronzed, eight, four, and three light Sinombra Hanging Lamps with Balls and Chains complete, Single Light ditto with and without drops, Sinombra and Frosted Wall Shades, elegant Bronze Inkstands and Bells, Table and Chamber Argand Lamps, a superb pair of Lacquered Stands with rich cut Glass Lamps: also an assortment of superior Plated Ware—consisting of Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Forks, Salt, Gravy, and Egg Spoons, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Knife rests, Shade Snuffers, Candlesticks and Shades, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Bottle Stands, and sets of Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS. Will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. on Saturday, the 27th Instant, consisting of the works of the most Eminent writers of the day, also Albums, Blotters with locks and Keys, Scrap Books, Playing Cards, Quills, &c. &c.

Catalogues are in the course of preparation and may be had at the rooms of the advertisers.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Geographical Society having permitted one hundred Copies of its Quarterly Proceedings, for November last, to be Sold—Notice is given that the same may be procured, at Rupees 2 per Number, on application to Messrs. Collett and Co. Booksellers.

The Contents of the November number are.

1st.—Memoir on the River Euphrates, by Assist. Surgeon Winchester.

2d.—Some notices of the Leychelles, the Almirantes &c. by Major W. n. Sterling, 17th Regiment Bombay N, I.

3d.—Report on the traffic of slaves, at Massowah, by Actg. Commander Nott of the Indian Navy.

4th.—Note on the island of Karrack, in the Gulf of Persia, by Assist. Surgeon Winchester.

5th.—Journal of an excursion to Sanna, by Mr. C. J. Cruttendon I. N.

6th.—Note on Perim island, in the Gulf of Cambay, by Lieut. R. Ethersy I. N.

7th.—Illustrations of the Arab and Persian Geographers, or the Geography of the middle ages, by James Bird Esq.

8th.—A visit in Dec. 1832; to the Cornelian Mines, situated in the Rajpeepla Hills, to the eastward of Broach by Lieutenant G. Fulljames.

The former numbers, for May and August 1838 are also procurable at Messrs. Collett and Co's. at Rs. 2 per Number. And the succeeding Numbers of the Society's proceedings will be published Quarterly, with as much regularity as possible—Bombay, 22d April, 1839.

FOR SALE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay Rupees 2 0 0

Apply to

MESSRS. COLLETT AND Co.

13 Meadow Street.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday April 20th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market has been dull during the week and few fresh transactions have occurred. Prices remain unchanged.—The only purchase which appears on our returns is one of 500 bales of old Dholera at Rs. 110½ ₹ candy. A small quantity of new Dholera has arrived, of inferior quality to last year's crop.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Advices of the same alarming tendency in regard to the trade in the drug have been received from China during the week, and the Chinese seem resolved not to relax their hostility to the trade, but to pursue it's extirpation with relentless energy.—While such is the state of affairs there, all the transactions here must remain at a stand.—The price is now nominally reduced to Rs 630 ₹ chest for present delivery.—Passes have been sold for 105 chests more.—The number amounted on the 17th instant to 20,448 chests, of which 19,06[illegible] have arrived and 8,523 have been exported.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.—The quantity exported from Great Britain to Bombay from the 1st of October to 31st Dec. 1838....2,949 Hhds
1st of October to 31st Dec. 1837.....1,906 do.

In Excess in 1838 over 1837.....1,043 Hhds
100 Hhds. of Allsopps have been sold..@ Rs. 95 ₹ do.

BOTTLES—300 Gross of Quarts have been sold....@ " 1 0 25 ₹ Doz.

METALS.

The week has been almost barren of transactions since the only reported ones are 625 Cwts, thick sheet Copper sold at Rs. 61 ₹ Cwt. and for arrival 600 cwts. of Pig Lead at Rs. 14 ₹ Cwt, and 400 Cwts more at Rs. 13½ ₹ Cwt.

PIECE GOODS.—The sales of the week are the following.

GINGHAMS STRIPED.—300	Pieces	18	yds.....@	Rs.	4	0	25	p. p.
Do. do.—	750	do.	12	do.....@	"	4	0	0 p. p.
SCARFS.—	200	Pairs	.....	...@	"	2	1	25 p. p.
LASCAR CHECKS.—	100	do.	60	yds....@	"	13	0	0 p. p.
Do. dor.—	100	do	12	do....@	"	2	2	0 p. p.
HARNESS MULLS—	1050	Pieces	.....	....@	"	5	2	0 p. p.
Do. do.—	1500	do	.....	....@	"	3	3	0 p. p.
Do. do.	750	do	.....	....@	"	4	0	0 p. p.

TWIST MULE.—16,000 lbs sold as follows.

No.	20	30	38	40	50	60	70	80	
	3,200	5,600	2,000	1600	1600	1200	800		
	7¾	8	9	11¾	12¾	13¾	14¾	As. ₹ lbs.	

TWIST WATER.—14,400 lbs. sold as follows.

No.	20	22	24	26	28	30	
	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	@ 9¾ Annas ₹ lb.
Do.	do.—20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	@ ¼ ditto

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The advance on the four ₹ cent Loans is maintained, and the discount has fallen to 2 to 2½ ₹ cent.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Are in less demand, there being a considerable pressure in the money market in the bazar, and exchange has gone down to 1½ per cent at 60 days sight.

DO. ON LONDON.—Some Scotch Bank and Canton bills have appeared in the market, but as yet it has been little affected by them.—The latter are offered at 2s 1 1¾d ₹ rupee.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Engagements are being made at Rs. 18 ₹ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—£ 5 to £ 5. 5. Stg. ₹ ton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAVES OF ADJUNTA.

Continued from our last.

A few yards in advance there is another cave blocked up with soil and stones, but there is a small figure on each side of the doorway.

No. XII.—All the pillars but one of the verandah are broken, at the extremities of the verandah is a recess with basso fluted pillars. Out side this cave on the L. is an inscription in alto, an impression has been taken off by the application of red lead, this is the same character I believe as the inscriptions at Karlee suppposed to be the ancient Pahlee, to me it appears more in the style of Guzeratee characters than any other current on this side of India.

On each side of the entrance is a badly carved pillar but good figures of women standing on a crocodiles head, the tail of the animal is hoisted up. On the cieling of the verandah are painted squares and circles of different devices; inside the cave are pillars as usual running parallel with the sides, in the front row are three but some on the other sides are broken; on the cieling of the front passage above the pillars, are 8 separate parties on each side, total 16, but in 4 places are two together, this makes a total of 20 people laying on their bellies; my men called them Gooroo Punt? And have a legend that they were intended to left up the temple but the long night during which these works were performed ended, the day broke and these gentlemen the cave lifters (probably shop lifters) remained "in statu quo," they are certainly in the position for lifting and only require strength "nil desperandum"? on the left is a party of man and wife well cut, also on the it. there are recesses on each side of the hall, in the centre or principal one is a setting figure of Yeknorth? the brother of Jelundernath according to my guides! is a gigantic statue about 29 feet high, my head nearly reached to his knee (6 feet), his foot is about 3 feet long, his left foot appeared wounded, below the seat on each side of his feet are tigers with very untigerlike faces certainly, on each side shoulder is a crocodile siezing a child, above it are attendants and below a fabulous animal in appearance intended I suppose for the Lion, my attendant called it Sing, the seated figure is siezing the little finger of the L. hand in the usual manner, the figure is of red sand stone; on each side of this recess are pillars. This cave has been properly cleared to the flouring. The paintings on the wall are much mutilated, some wasps have taken up their residence on the cieling of the verandah, so a person must be cautious with flambeaus.

No. XIII. The pillars of this verandah are broken, but here is indeed a rich treat for the artist, on the walls are paintings of City processions, palanquins, carriages, Bees &c. those are in better preservation than any I have seen excepting some in Nos. 1 and 2 Caves, on the cieling are flowers in white and green but not good; above the 2nd window from the L. is ag amorous scene of a black a moor seated on a bed with a fair Georgian shall I say, or Circassian? he has two pages fanning him, the proportion and countenance of the female are beautifully depicted, there are scenes in this verandah of tolerable perspective, but in one the perspective is perfect! recollect ye artists this is a singular novelty, no where else do you see any thing of the kind in India—there is a Madonna fair over the doorway, what eyes; here is a woman seated on a charpoy being bathed, how well executed that figure is, the foreshortening of the arms, the waist, beautifully correct;—this beauty has delicate sky colored gauze falling to the knees, 'tis transparent;—there is a fair man robed and capped as a monk. Next to him is a half clothed dark colored Brahman; with shorn crown and single lock on the head; there is a man in a crowded court presenting a scroll on which something is written, he has come to an audience; there again is a procession passing, and the beauties are looking at it from their windows; there must be stories in all these, one can fancy many whilst looking on;—here are some queer looking gentry, they are Chinese clearly enough, observe the style of binding the hair; some women have their hair falling in ringlets over the ears into the necks, they wear a drapery, some of them drawers falling to the Knees which is often transparent, dark and fair faces are mixed up in the scene, the men generally wear conical tiaras loaded with Jewels;—strange beautiful relics! would that some of ye characters on the wall could speak, many a strange tale could ye tell much controversy terminate, and many conflicting doubts dissolve.—Inside this cave on the walls and on an octagonal pillar on the R is a grand Suwari called by my attendants the suwari of Raja Goopee Chund! some Elephants are very fine but the horses were poor things; in the centre recess sits Raja Gopee Chund? daubed and dirty, on each side are 2 sons so called, and also 2 servants with chowrees brushing off flies, Raja Goopee Chund has his hands in the common position supposed to be that of devotion, viz. Right hand thumb and fore finger seizing the little finger of Left hand, in the vestibule of the recess are paintings on each side of the Elephants with riders on their backs; the two figures (cup bearers) below the Raja have moustache and curly hair, they must be Boodhist figures, they have cups in their hands, round the throat of the Raja is a Vunsee or Necklace, this figure is of porous stone. On each side of the doorway of the recess are too sculptured men standing on pillars; there are also some black faced pairs seated in the act of eating;—a white faced female on the R. is excellent. Outside the verandah is an inscription in the usual obsolete character approaching the Pahlee more than any other I believe, it is very distinct; the Natives here have a story that on it is written that these caves were executed 11,100 years ago, but they delight in wild stories, none suppose that these caves are the work of men, they declare that their gods cut them out one long, dark night.

No. XIV. This is another of the indubitable Buddhist caves, the vaulted Gothic roof and dehgopa are the evidences;—the fact of nearly all the seated figures in this Cave seizing the small finger of L Hand in the same manner as the figures in Viskurma's cave at Ellora is unfavorable to the legend which the Brahmen at Ellora are so eager in pressing on the visitor's attention, the story goes that Viskurma the carpenter of Ramchunder and the architect of the Ellora caves, was allowed a night of 6 Months to complete them, towards the end (getting rather sleepy I suppose) he made a false cut and chopped his finger, (the little one of L Hand) he immediately siezed it with the hammer hand through instinct squeezed it to prevent blood flowing from the wound, on seeing this his work men for the vile sake of imitation without having wounded their fingers siezed them in the same manner as their master, such is the established legend at Ellora; from it being the constant position of the hands of most of the figures in these caves I think it reasonable to conclude that it is a position of respect or devotion. From observation of the caves after this plan I am inclined to the belief that these vaulted caves are Budhest places of worship, the dehgopa (used also as a cemetery) the pulpit, and the seated Budhist figure; the presiding Canon with his hands in the position of devotion, and the surrounding figures intended to represent his congregation either in the position of prostrate devotion or seated with hands joined in the same manner;—the terrace above the vestibule and fronting the dehgoop is very likely intended for the orchestra. The solemn, staid appearance of the scene, the dead silence inspires one with a feeling of awe, mingled with curiosity and wonder; this is succeeded by a feeling of regret that such talents, so much labor should have been wasted to no vain an undertaking, and in the cause of a false religion. The pillars to his cave are circular and fluted, they are of different styles, on the cornice above the pillars is a seated figure, and on each side in a small Niche an Elephant and 2 people mounted; immediately above the pillars is a range of standing figures and seated Budhas all creately, so there are two ranges of figures,—above the cornice, commences the arch and rib work thereof, between each four are the paws of a tiger as support; above the large dome of the dehgoop is a succession of three smaller ones supported by pillars and figures. On the wall inside the Colonade are tolerable paintings of men and women in divers colors; at the base of the pillars are sculptured figures of children at each corner;—only one pillar has fallen and that was of very soft stone; the stone of this cave is Amegdaloid Basalt, that of the Dehgoop is thickly studded with cavities lined with a green volcanic matter. The entrance to this cave is by a low vestibule with terrace above on each side are beautifully sculptured figures, the cave is open above so that good daylight is thereby thrown into the interior, on each side of the terrace are some stout full sized figures, gossains with long curly hair dangling to their shoulders;—the figure on the left appears laughing, on the R. one standing figure is fully 6 feet high.

No. XV. This is a small cave, the verandah has 4 pillars damaged, but on the cornice above are some beautifully sculptured figures. On the L. pillar is some inscription in the same character as those before mentioned, some of it at the corners is broken off, before the centre recess is a vestibule with pillars, above it are sculptured standing and sitting figures, in the recess is an individual seated on a musnud with his hands in the usual position, my guides have given him the name of Sikunder Nath. The musnud is supported by a wheel, on each side confronting it is a well and cleanly cut deer with antlered horns. The painting in this cave is much mutilated and going to decay, the material of this cave is sand stone, in which are imbedded quartz and masses of amygdaloid. Ascend over rough rocks to

No XVI. Called by my guides the cave of Hurry Stroo!? there is no verandah in front, but on each side are recesses with pillars, that on the left is beautiful, above both are sculptured figures the best I have seen; above the doorway are some squatting figures, also beyond on both sides. The pillars supporting the interior in the usual manner are massive, on their capitals are dallying scenes beautifully sculptured, some of the figures are broken; there are pillars to the recess on the L.; in whose centre recess is some large figure, inside is the individual termed by my guides "Hurry Stroo! Bal Gopal walla" anglice "Hurry Stroo!, the family man," his residence is the picture of poverty which shows the benefit of having a large family, the entrance to his cell is rough, the vestibule, contains no sculpture and is moreover dirty, the cell contains the wretched carcase of poor Hurry; on each side are 2 coarse attendants, his hands are in the usual position; on each side of this recess is an empty one with two pillars in front surmounted by beautifully cut, figures and devices. There is no painting on the wall to the R. all the fresco work has been dug off, but on the L. is some in good preservation and on the ceiling at the entrance are painted circular and square devices, in them are flowers in blue, white, black, and green. The stone of this cave is a red stone containing cavities lined with green, also separate masses of green stone.

No. XVII. The small cave of Raja Bhat? the veranda has two pillars broken below the capital; above and on each side of the entrance are small enclearing figures of men and women. There are no centre pillars inside; there are 4 recesses and to the centre recess are two rough unfinished pillars. My guides called the seated figure in the recess "Raja Bhat, Chuk Mungna Nuk" or "the King of the Bhat beggars, as all the Bhats are beggars, on each side of him is an attendant with whose fan in hand he brush off flies, his feet are on a stool (circular) or lotus leaf, I cannot say positively which of them it is attached to his musnud in the centre is a wheel and on each side confronting it a deer, above are small tigers, the Raja is about 3 feet high, my attendants have a story that he used to go out begging and returned to eat what had been given in charity, this is indeed the occupation of the Bhats;—on the R. of the unknown of the vestibule is an individual seated cross legged: on the L. is the commencement of two standing figures, but left incomplete! as the termination of the sculpturing is rough and the marks of the chisel are apparent; the hands of Raja Bhat were evidently joined in the usual manner opposite the breast, but the R. is broken, his feet are fastened by a cord which is joined to the L. hand; outside the vestibule of this recess on each side are seated sculptured figures, those on the L. low down are unfinished, all the painting on the ceiling and sides is nearly totally destroyed. In this cave is a mass and veins of quartz.

To be Continued.

HIGH WATER TABLE 23D APRIL, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday.....	7 25	8 5
Wednesday.....	8 37	9 6
Thursday.....	9 8	9 31
Friday.....	9 53	10 8

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT APRIL 20.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy	Sell
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as	Rs as.
From No 1151 to No 3000..	108-12	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000.....	109	109-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000.....	109-12	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,250.....	110-12	111
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-31.....	110-12	111
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	103-12	104
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's.....	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.....	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	'02	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100	100-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight....	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Species

Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	220	220-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	220	220-4
Gorman Crowns ₹ 100.....	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg....	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs...Scarce....	103-12	104
Ditto do, small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto..	103-10	103-12

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London..	300 a 380 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	200 a 280 do.
Ditto Port Louis.....	180 a 200 do.
Ditto Calcutta.....	200 a 280 do.
Bombay to Madras.....	180 a 200 do.
Ditto Colombo.....	100 a 180 do.
Ditto Whampoa.....	280 do.
Ditto Batavia.....	200 do.
Bombay to Singapore.....	200 do.
Ditto Bus-orah.....	300 do.
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0 do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April, 22.—Ensign Pelly, 3th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES.

" 20th—Lieut. John Anderson, 17th Regt. N. I. to Mhow.
" 19th—Major James, 3d Regt N. I. to Aden
" Do.—Lieut. Prendergast, 1st Regt. N. I. to Do.
" 2 st.—Ensign E. Paley, 25th Regt. M. N. I. to Nagpore.
" 22d.—Colonel Whitehill, N. V. Bat. to Dapolie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

Agiaree Lane on Friday the 19th April 1839, Mrs. Francis Fernandes of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Tannah on the morning of the 18th instant, by accidentally falling into a Garden reservoir, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mrs. Sidwell.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 20th—Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master from China 22d Feby. Singapoor, and Mangalore.

Passengers.—Mr. de Santos, Mr. McKish, Master James Scott.

" Do.—The East India Company's Schooner Constance Lieut. J. W. Young, Commanding, from Karrache Tuesday 16th at Midnight.

Passengers.—Major General Torrens, and Colonel Berresford.

" 21st.—Ship Ermad Thos. Hill, Master from Aden, 29th March Maculla 1st April.

" Do.—Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, Lieut. T. B. Mason, from Karrack 8th April 1839, left at Karrack H. M. S Wellesley. H. C. Ships Euphrates, Tigris, and Emily.

" 22d.—Schooner Lady Wilmot Horton, H. Butler. Master from Seychelles, 10th March.

Passengers.—Capt. D. Myers, country Service

" Do.—Transport Ship Stalkartt, George Jellicoe, Master, from Karrach 18th April 1839.

Passenger.—M. Conductor Higgins.

" Do.—Ship Ospray, George Kirk, Master, from Sea, returned from Sea Leaky.

Do.—Ship Sallamany, A. McFarlane, Master, from Chins, 23d February, Singapoor 6th March, and Cochin 4th April.

Passengers.—Mrs. Baber, T. H. Baber, Esq. C. S. from Cochin W. Blenhin, Esq, from China, Nanabhoy Framjee Esq. Dunjeebhoy Byramjee Esq. Dinnjeebhoy Muncherjee, Tinolee Rustomjee, Seven Parsee Clerks, 10 Parsee Servants, 4 European Seamen from Cochin, 5 Lascars, 2 Mahomedens 4 Servants to Mr. Baber.

DEPARTURES.

April 2 th Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, to Aden.

Passengers.—Major Jones. Lieut Pendergast, Doctor Bellett.

Do. 21st Ship Fort William, G. B. Hogg, Master, to China.

Do. Ship Ospray, George Kick, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. Ship Adelaide, F. Durerger, Master, to Penang, Singapoor, and Siam.

Passengers.—20 Arabs, and 15 Convicts.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th May.
Bolton	Remington & Co.	London.	25th Inst.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	Do.	1st May.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Ditto.	25th do.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto.	25th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	Ditto.	1st May
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	30th April
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	5th May
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	With desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Lintin.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.		

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage, and Brig Algerine

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station. Bengal Pilot Brigs Orissa Pownah, and Schooner Constance.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Caledonia, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allahavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Mariahaker, Hydroose, Hanah, Nayaram Dyaram,, Patamber Savoy, Nimble Jeune Antoinette, Loujee Family Resolution, Sultan, Dadlay, Hamoode, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Ernaad, Lady Wilmot Horton, Stalkartt, and Sulamany.

Arab—Ship Tauze

Danish—Syden

Portuguese—Brig Casandor, and Marquis of Hastings

French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London ..	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.. ..	11th Oct.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.. ..	21st Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.. ..	20th do.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.. ..	20th do.
Thetis	Do.	do.. ..	15th Feb
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee	do.. ..	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.. ..	Do. do.
Glenaig		do.. ..	10th March
Colombo		do.. ..	
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Austrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool..	6th do.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	do.. ..	8th do.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.. ..	14th do.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.. ..	16th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.. ..	end of Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.. ..	Do. do.
Broad Oak		do.. ..	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.. ..	11th Nov.
Commerce		do.. ..	end of Feb.
Crown		do.. ..	in all do.
Barbarr		do.. ..	
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly..	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.. ..	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.. ..	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do ..	16th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.. ..	
Juverna		Bristol..	25th Nov.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde.. ..	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.. ..	
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.. ..	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.. ..	
Josephine		Bordeaux .	22nd Dec.
St. Gualtes		Bisbon..	2nd Feb.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux .	25th Jan.
Emilia	Do.	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Drongan	Do.	Madras..	12th do.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.

" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.

" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.

" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.

" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—April 10.

We have anxiously waited to the last moment in the hopes of being able to communicate to our readers that the Army had got through the Bolan Pass in safety and without any obstacles; but during the past week we have only received the following letters from our Correspondents, which we give as follows; they are, however, from the rear of the column.

Our march of late has been any thing but pleasant; we have been moving on *roz roz* without a word of information regarding the country ahead, even the quantity of water to be found at each succeeding stage has not been even hinted at by those who preceded us. The country is a desert all the way from Bojhan to Bhag; supplies and water scarce, and in many places enough of latter was not procurable to enable our followers to cook their food. Some of our marches have been very long; they are as follows.—From Jagan to Janeedera 11¼ miles; Bojam 11—Barshore 26¼ miles across the desert—Meerpoor 14 miles—Ustad 13¼—and Bag 10¾—the march to Burshore was performed during the night; each Brigade having been divided into two detachments. The water at that place not being sufficient for the whole Brigade at once. This long march was performed in good style, few of the men having fallen out by the way—The desert reaches as far as "Ustad" and even this place is worthy of the name, for there is scarcely a particle of vegetation to be seen. By the word desert you must not understand it to be an an immense sandy plain covered with sand drifts and thorns. On the contrary there is scarcely an atom of sand to be found; it is one wide expanse of country totally destitute of cultivation or vegetation of any description, and as level as a billiard table; however the soil is good and only requires irrigation to render it exceedingly productive, but the depth at which the water lies renders this impracticable.

From the looks of the surface it appears that at certain seasons it must be inundated, and on enquiry, I found that I was right, for at the swell of the Indus the whole country is flooded and impassable. This enables the villagers to cultivate *Jowar* sufficient for their own consumption; never in my life have I seen so miserable a spot as Burshore, not a living thing remains there saving the few wretched creatures who are compelled to dwell in the village through stern necessity, even the Jackells and Kites, and that familiar bird the crow, shun the blighted land—whilst we were there the thermometer rose to 96° in the tent, but the villagers, judging of course, by comparison, called it cold however they acknowledged that in another month or six weeks the place would be much hotter. Our camels could get neither food or water, this part of the country is called the "Zindadi Sooliman" or Solimans prison. The next stage (Meerpoor) is nearly as bad, the water is scarce and nearly all putrid, it was hawked about the Camp on Bullocks at the rate of 6 and 8 annas per gurra full, but even this was only fit for the horses to drink, a number of the goats that drank it died. On the road from Jagan to this we have been a good deal annoyed by mounted plunderers who dash down upon all stragglers, cut them down, and carry off every thing that they can lay hands upon. A Chuprassee and four other men belonging to the 13th Light Infantry were robbed of every thing they had with them, and the Chuprassee received a shot in the side which caused his death. A Butcher of the 43d N. I., was cut down in the middle of the day not two miles from Camp. A Sepoy of the 48th N. I., was slightly wounded, and had his arms and accoutrements taken from him; this is coming it rather strong you will say.

After this several more equally glaring attacks have been made upon our followers, one Officer (Lieut. King of the 13th) lost three servants who were carried off in toto, nothing was found but their shoes which lay close to where the ground had been cut up, as if in a scuffle. We have apprehended several suspicious characters, some of whom have been recognised both by the wounded Sergent of the 16th and others. These Balochees are generally well equipt with sword, shield, dagger and machlock, they are also well provided with every requisite for a week or a ten days forray. I strongly suspect that some of the gentry we have got now in camp have ridden their last ride, and that their fair Ladies may now *dish the spurs to* no purpose.

Mehrab Khan, the Laird of Khelut, is all for the Shah, his Vakeel is and has been for some time with Sir Willoughby.

It is positively stated that the march of the 2nd Brigade has been postponed *sine die*, and that their camels have all been made over to the Bombay Army for the use of the European portion of it, who are to be pushed on as quick as possible that they may escape the ill effects of a Scind climate. If you do not hear from us regularlarly, you must not damn us as bad correspondents—for several daks have been plundered between this and Shikarpoor—I have just heard that the Sappers have entered the pass—our stay at Dadur is not known here. I hope it will not be of long duration for the weather is getting very warm; the climate is very changeable here, sometimes we have the thermometer up to 98 and the following day without any apparent cause it falls to 76°. In crossing the desert the other day I was surprised to find that the wind blow hot and cold puffs almost evary five minutes, it also shifted continually to all the points of the compass; this may in some measure be attributed to the proximity of the hills which direct the currents of airs in all directions. We had thunder lightning and rain last night, (12th March) but they did not last long. Bagh has hills to the East, North, and West, but they are at no point nearer than 15 or twenty miles; those of Bolaun to the W. & N. W. are the highest, the Murree Mountains to the East and North East are much farther but not so lofty. The town of Bagh is the largest we have met with since leaving Shikarpoor, but still it is a poor place and but few things beyond those of the most common description) can be procured in its Bazar, every thing remarkably dear too. There being no grass in this part of the country, we are obliged to feed our horses on "Kurbee" for a small bundle of which (measuring about two feet in circumference) I have paid one Company's Rupee this blessed day. If the most of us are not ruined before this campaign is over, I shall be very much surprised; the keep of a single horse costs now at the rate of 40 or 50 Rupees per mensem, 80 Rupees is the price of a Camel not worth 20, however matters must soon mend I trust, or we shall have to walk and starve which God forfend.

P. S.—Major Garden, Deputy Quarter Master General has entered the Pass to reconnoitre—a Troop of Cavalry and three Companies of the 48th, the whole under the Command of Major Cureton of the Lancers!!! have accompanied him—our Camels are dropping by the dozen and the Commissariat are now purchasing Bullocks for the transport of stores—we received four or five Calcutta Dawks all at once to-day. The *Englishman* of the 15th ultimo is the latest. The 1st Brigade reached Dadur on the 15th; the 4th is to be in the day after to-morrow, the Commissariat Godown on the 18th and the Park on th 20th or 21st.

Captain A. Abbott, in a letter of the 15th March, says that the Camels stand their work remarkably well.

BUSHOOREE, 23rd March.

This is the Stage that stopped the advance of our Army through want of water, since which it has become abundant, a large Lake, or water course that was bunded having been cut by Captain Burnes, no difficulty now existing on that point, from Shikarpoor to Dadur, and all beyond Dadur is I believe fertile in every thing. The 35th and the 2,500 Camels with supplies for our Column started from Roojahn at 6 P. M. on the 21st and arrived here at 6 A. M. yesterday, having been about 9 hours marching 26 miles and upwards, over this neck of the run of Kutch, here called, "Put." The soil is brightly white, hard as Iron, the whole of our Park having left scarcely a track over it. The desolation is dreadful to look on, not a blade of any herb for 24 miles, it continues 14 miles further to Meerpoor and then I hope again to see trees and shrubs. There is sufficient forage for the Camels about this spot, of *Sekhia*, a long grass growing bush like which Horses eat with avidity when slightly wetted. From Shikarpore to this the whole way is perfectly infested by Belouchees. I have 50 of the 4th Local Horse, and Colonel Monteith gives any number of his men, but I have taken on myself to hire 48 of the Belouchees yesterday and to-day, in consequence of the great spread of the Cattle.

Native reports say, a considerable part of our Force is thro' the Bolan Pass, but you know more about the advance Column then I do. The Shah left Dadur yesterday. All Capt. Anderson's Camels have been taken from him by the Bombay Force, but he is still most anxious to bring on the Horse Artillery, and the accounts I send him-to-day should they luckily reach Shikarpoor, may induce him to push on to Candahar at once. I think we must be several degrees cooler in Tents than you are in houses at Delhi. Sir John Keane is at Gundava still I believe, waiting for the Camels Lieutenant Curtis is taking to him, to enable his Europeans to move on.

Our letters from Camp also state they are not so badly off for supplies (not Europe ones though) as we have been led to imagine, for our Correspondent mentions his having 2,500 Camels *alone* under his charge laden with *Otta*, and Belochees are hired for the protection of them while out at graze, which appears to be an admirable plan, they bringing in every Camel safe at night, the idea which is a capital one and saves our Troops greatly, emanated from Lieutenant Palmer of the Commissariat Department, a very active and zealous Officer, and by whom they were employed.

AGRA UKHBAR.—April 11.

Letter from the Camp of Shah Soojah have been received at Agra of so late a date as the 21st of March, but are barren of intelligence. Our next accounts will we presume, announce the arrival of our leading columns at the Pass, but these, as our distance from the Army increases, will be proporionably irregular and reach us at very unequal intervals.

Agra.—A Meeting on the subject of the Metcalfe Testimonial was held yesterday morning, the proceedings of which will be found in another column. These rather annul former resolutions, and treat the question de novo as it were. But this course the undecided nature of these proceedings rendered necessary, and as the present resolutions provide for a district and substantive appropriation of the Funds, in a way strictly in keeping with the great object for which these Funds were subscribed, we hope the question will be considered finally and satisfactorily disposed of.

Neemutch.—This station appears to be in some degreee progressing towards the recovery of its former celebrity for gaiety. Lieutenant Colonel Dick and the Officers of the 71st Regiment, issued cards to the whole station for a Ball and Supper at the Assembly Rooms, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the arrangements by no means fell short of those on the former occasion —

" The great first cause (well) understood"

Pope.

of this entertainment to the ladies, arose from the circumstance of the gallant Regiment having on the previous morning been reviewed by Major General Hampton, who expressed himself highly satisfied with the performance: particularly under the untoward circumstance of both the Adjutant and the Quarter-Master being absent from sickness and there being so few Officers in the ranks. The friends of the latter Staff Officer have to lament the loss of Lieutenant Cerjah Michael Bristow, who died four days after the review.

Jhoudpore.—Colonel Sutherland arrived here the 3d instant. A little time will now, we presume, determine the character of our relations with this disorderly state.

METCALFE TESTIMONIAL.

At a meeting of Subscribers to a Testimonial to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bt. held at Agra, on the 10th April 1839. Pursuant to notice, it was.

Resolved.—That it appears from several communications made to the Committee, that a number of subscribers protest against the application of their subscriptions to any object, other than a substantive testimonial of the respect of the parties who signed and approved of the address of the 28th Nov. 1837, and that any diversion of their subscriptions to Institutions previously existing, is incompatible with the original resolutions under which subscriptions were invited.

2d. That the proposed Donation of the whole or part of the subscriptions raised in these Provinces to the Metcalfe Library Building at Calcutta, be rescinded.

Proposed as an Amendment. That the resolution of the last meeting regarding the application of the Funds be confirmed.

The amendment being put from the chair was negatived.

3d. As it appears that the aggregate amount of subscriptions is not sufficient for the accomplishment of either of the objects originally contemplated: and that the principal portion has been subscribed in these Provinces; and as this station was the seat of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government, and is still that of the administration of the North Western Provinces, it is resolved, that Agra appears to be the most appropriate site for the Testimonial in question.

4th. That, in conformity with the foregoing Resolutions, the Subscribers in other parts of India be invited to place their subscriptions at the disposal of the Agra Committee.

5th. That the Agra Committee be directed to appropriate the amount subscribed, to the erection of some structure, to which the funds may be adequate.

6th. That, as it has been suggested that a suitable building is wanted for the reception of the Public Library at Agra to which Sir Charles Metcalfe contributed, and for other public purpose it is resolved, that the Agra Committee be directed to apply the subscriptions to such an object in preference to other, if the amount be found adequate, and if more than adequate that the surplus be laid out in a bust or Portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe to be placed in such building, to be nominated "The Metcalfe Testimonial."

7th. That as the present object meets the wishes of many persons who have not hitherto subscribed, but who may be now anxious to do so, seeing a definite and final object proposed, it is resolved, that the list be again open for the reception of subscriptions to "The Metcalfe Testimonial."

F. O. Wells,
Chairman.

We have, as yet, no accounts of the Passage of the Bolan Walley, though intelligence from the rear of the advanced colums, apprizes us of their having entered it. Until this passage has been completed, we can expect nothing new from the seat of war A correspondent with the Army made for us a rough sketch of the appearance of the entrance of the valley, which the obliging kindness of a Gentleman, known for the tasteful use of his Pencil has enabled us to present to our readers. The rude nature of the original sketch was however, incapable of further improvement, but we hope the sketch will convey some idea of what it is designed to represent. These mountains are from 4,000, to 5,000 feet above the adjacent country, which is itself an elevated plain, and consequently, these Hills possess the characters of Hills, apparantly higher. The Pass itself may rise to two or three thousand feet, but our information on this head is very limited.—*April* 13.

The destination of the 46th has been changed by General Orders of the 9th instant, from this Station to Delhee. We have not heard whether another Corps will be employed to fill up this hiatus, so gloomy to our social prospects.

The successor to Sir H. Fane is not expected to arrive until near the of the year.

Major General Elphinstone is positively spoken of. as coming out on the Staff, vice General Ramsay.—Ibid.

Political Department.

Simla, 4th April, 1839.

Appointment.—Captain C. Richards, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Superintendent of Balmere has been appointed to Officiate as Assistant to the Resident in Scinde and that Officer has been directed to make over charge of his present duties to Lieutenant G. G. Malet, 3rd Regiment Bombay Cavalry.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the G. G. of India
T. H. Maddock.
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Gen

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—April, 8.

Red Sea Steamers.—It is the intention of the Government to cause the Red Sea Steamers to take their departure *from Calcutta*, during three months. at least, of the approaching monsoon. We do not state this on any official authority; but as a piece of intelligence which has been communicated to us by a gentleman who may be supposed to know something of what is passing in the Britania crowned Council Chambers.

With regard to the *Great Eastern*, it is, we are informed, intended to merge that plan in the more general scheme, which the public are invited to reconsider on Thursday next.

BENGAL HURKARU.—April, 9.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the *Trois Freres*, Autief, from Bourbon 2d February.

By the shipping report, our readers will observe the return of Colonel Benson on the *Ganges* Steamer from Rangoon, also of Dr. Bayfield. We understand our Envoy was not honored with an audience by Tharawadie, previous to his departure from Ameeroopara—a fact which speaks favorably to His Majesty's firmness of purpose. On bowing out Colonel Burney, he gave his royal word he would not receive a British Resident, and he has kept it.

To be sure, we look rather small on the occasion—but whether any thing will be done practically to vindicate the national honor, remains to be seen. The insurrection, to which our former advices from this quarter alluded, has been completely suppressed, and about 150 of the insurgents, who were taken prisoners, put to death with the ordinary and extraordinary cruelties in such cases duly provided. The Pretender, the son, it is said, of a Pagam Woonghee, and a relation of Tharrawadie, was a so captured in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Martaban, and having had his hands pierced through and tied together by a cord, was sent to the capital, but fortunately for himself, died on the journey, of his wounds.

The mode of treating rebels in *Ava* seems a decided improvement upon the Arthur and Colburne practice in *Upper* and *Lower Cannada*.

It is supposed by some people, that the opportunity of inciting the old King's partisans against the Usurper is now entirely lost—but our own correspondents, whose letters we shall publish to-morrow, incline to think that a decided movement on our part might revive them, and rally thousands round the British flag.

We have received Singapore papers to the 28th of February and Penang Journals to the 2d of March. There is nothing of interest in these papers. The *Ann* had arrived at Singarpore. The *Penang Gazette* states, respecting Quedah:—

It is with unfeigned pleasure we learn, from the *most authentic sources*, that the Quedah Territory at this time is in the enjoyment of the most perfect state of undisturbed tranquility and repose. Its internal commerce is equal to its necessities and the truism that "they are the richest, who have the fewest wants either real or fictitious," is fully verified in the Malay population.

Their forces are gone forward into the enemy's country, and the consequences that may result from such a proceeding, by a people driven to desperation, either for good or for evil, must lay on the heads of those who have goaded them into such excess, *coute qui coute*.

It is said some *little birds have been whistling* about a few hundred heads of Malay Cattle, which had strayed beyond the "Wellesley" Boundary, being detained in that Province, contrary to the wishes of their owners.—We shall make further enquiry respecting this matter.—*April* 10.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday, that a writ of *sequestration* under the Charter, against houses, lands, goods, or debts, so fur binds the property sequestered, that even the subsequent insolvency of the debtor and assignment under the Insolvent Act, although *before judgment recovered*, cannot operate to defeat the right. A purchaser, therefore, at a Sheriff's Sale, will be safe in buying the property even of an *Insolvent* sold under a sequestration, provided of course that the sequestration itself was anterior to the insolvency. Indeed, the decision of the Court seems to place this writ (which is *quite peculiar* to this country and unknown in England) precisely upon a footing with writs of *fiere facias*, and other writs of execution upon final process. This may be a secret worth knowing, as it is said that members of the "Wide Awake Club" may sometimes get good bargains at Sheriff's sales!—*Ibid*

We understand that Dr. O'Shaughnessy has discovered *on sale in the bazar*, a large quantity of WHITE VITRIOL marked "*Epsom Salts*," with forged labels and seal of "Bristow and Edmonds, London," on the bottles.—*Ibid.*

The dealer, on being questioned, stated that he purchased a cask of the Salt about two years ago, at one of the Auctions, and last month he bought 1000 lb. of another sample, from an American Captain! that the contents of the cask and a part of the last purchase, were *mixed and sent to the* Upper Provinces *for Sale!!* and that small parcels had been disposed of in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

Burmese Affairs.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

My Dear Sir,—There are some popular maxims in almost every country, which are admirable for their influence in encouraging a national spirit among the people; but in Burmah, under its own miserable golden government, there is only one which possesses any hold upon public esteem. I allude to the overweening estimation in which all ranks are taught to hold themselves, and the corresponding degree of contempt with which they are encouraged to look down upon *strangers*. This feeling has been nurtured by the Government for ages—the golden excellence over all others of the country, the monarch and the people, is the continual theme of admiration from the Prince to the peasant, till it has come to be considered a fundamental truth. The loss of Arracan, the establishment nearly all round the frontier of English rule, whose mildness encouraged the people to emigrate; the necessity of breaking through ancient laws, that a less cruel system of procedure may be introduced with the people; the everlasting presence of an English Ambassador within sight of the palace, are circumstance that have been daily undermining the extravagant ideas which the people entertain for the vast power of their golden King. When the present monarch came to the throne, he found himself almost eclipsed by the English in the heart of his dominions, and the spirit of discontent spreading among the people! Can any one be surprised that he should seek to rid himself of the presence of a man to whom be owed the peaceable possession of his kingdom, and that man a foreigner; belonging to a nation which had stripped his predecessor of half his dominions and well nigh extinguished their *golden* prosperity? Can one be surprised that he should endeavour to banish from his presence the object which reminded him of his own degradation, and opened the eyes of his subjects to the fallen condition of their sovereign? No; but one is struck with unmingled surprize at observing the calm indifference with which our Government have resigned the only valuable prize which an expensive war left them in possession of. It is possible that they may have no intention of yielding to the wishes of the King; that they may be resolved, when to their eyes the fitting season presents itself, to assert their right to maintain things upon their former footing; but their not having done so up to the present moment, is a conclusive proof with the natives that they will not do so—that the King has kept his word, frightened the English into a concurrence with his wishes, and restored the *golden* reputation of his country. It is with no little complaisance that he contemplates the effect which his scornful rejection of our claims has produced among his objects. In the mean time, *our* name is sinking into insignificence: the people, as I have observed in a former communication, are too far removed from the scene of our power to estimate it at its real strength; they merely know us as the lords of a few miles of coast. Engalich, Bengala, and Tsunputtan, are different names for the same place, which they hourly state not to be too distant to reach in canoes, whenever it shall please his golden Majesty to excute his meditated invasion. I have no doubt they will be considered very silly people for entertaining such unfounded apprehensions, but since it is undeniable that they do, the best course to pursue, and one which should have been taken at the very outset of the business, is to relieve them from their terror, by taking possession of this place, and holding it until the King chooses to restore matters to the position in which he found them. The thing might still, I believe, be done without much (if any) bloodshed, and the possession of Rangoon would restore confidence among our subjects and place our name in a more respectable posiston. It would have the effect of withdrawing the King, his nobles, and his people from their present gratifyiug occupation of building castles in the air, and leave them at liberty to form a more rational opinion of their strength and resources. As long as they are permitted to hold their present extravagant ideas, there will always be cause to apprehend mischief from them!---When they shall be induced to the necessity of renouncing them, we may be assured of their friendship!!

While I am writing, I hear that the Resident has come down sick (sick?) from his island in the *Irrawaddee*.

Your's sincerely,

Rangoon, 26. × × *Ibid.*

Indigo prospects.

Purneah 1st April, 1839.---Perhaps a bit of news about "Indigo prospects" from this quarter at the present moment, would not be amiss; but I am sorry to say the best part of our sowings are dead, and what are left are looking as if they would follow the same path in a few days, should we not have a shower of rain soon, which I am sorry to say there is not the least symptoms of at present. Indeed the country is perfectly parched up, and nothing but a bad season stares us in the face. I hope we shall soon hear how all the other districts are getting on.

Extract of a letter dated Bauleah, 6th April, 1839.

"The Indigo prospects in this neighbourhood are far from good. There have been falls of rain, but very partial indeed, and altogether the appearance is worse this year than last: at the same time, however, it is not too late for amendment, and the chances are in favor of a general shower before the new moon."—*Ibid.*

The Shipping Report of the morning announced the arrival of the *Marcawbie*, Danguety, from Bourbon 22d, and Mauritius 26th February.

The Semaphore also reported the *Eden*, Norle, from Sydney 24th December.—*April* 11.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—April 10.

A Meeting was held yesterday, we hear, at the Office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co., of speculators in Opium in Calcutta, when it was determined to solicit Government to postpone the next Government Opium Sale, on account of the present depressed state of the Opium Market.

Agricultural Society's Meeting.—The proceedings of the last Meeting were read: the following Members were elected Members of the Society—Allan Webb. Esq.; W. H. Elliott, Esq.; Lieut. J. Wemyss; A. Smelt, Esq.; John Hughes, Esq.; C. J. Richards, Esq.; Lieut. C. Cardew; and the following proposed:—W. S. Hudson, N. C. Braddon, G. Hill and J. C. Kearnan, Esqs.

On the proposition of Mr. Piddington, seconded by Mr Kelsall, the Secretary was authorized to incur small expenditure for the establishment of a Cabinet of Science.

The report of the Cattle Committee was read by the Secretary—it touched on the manner of improving the breeds of cattle in this country, particularly the bulls and rams—this report met the approval of the Meeting, with slight alteration, giving more time for competition. An addition was pr
Storm, and seconded by Mr. Speed, that as no p
reward had been made in the Report for the importa
provement of Ewes, it be resolved that premiums t
of one half of the sum to be granted for imported
for imported Ewes of the same class.

A list of several fruits offered for the next yea
read Some beautiful looking apples and pears we
on the table, they had been sent by Mr. Pinch, of
the largest of the apples weighed, respectively 19
and 13 sicca weight each. Some cotton was re
Mymensingh A specimen of beet root had been re
Mr. Barlow of Hidgellee with the mode of its cu
dispatch from the Court of Directors regarding the
which had lately been made by Mr. Bruce and others
plant, was read—and proved a highly favorable one.
plants had been received by the *Ganges* steamer, f
tain McFarquhar in Burma—some of the plants had
alive and were placed on the table, some had died on
age. A quantity of silk was received from Capt. Je
Assam. An original native document on Muttenberry
submitted and some specimens of the same were exhibi
found to be of a superior quality, softer and better
tusser. It was intimated that a garden had been esta
at Secundra, and donations of seeds for it were s
from the Society, which had been granted.

A letter was received from Colonel Lloyd at Dorjeling
cerning the growth of Cotton in that part of the countr
mentioned that it was of inferior quality and that it wa
wish to introduce a superior kind.—Some fine mangoe
were received from Bareilly.

We have received the *Southern Australian* of th
December, but too late to give any extracts
every successive arrival however from that par
world indicates a rapidly increasing prosper
Prince George, Captain Young, had arrived
gland on the 27th December, having sailed
Downs on the 12th September.—*April* 11.

Government, we observe, have not compl
the prayer of the speculators in opium, as to pu
off the next opium sale—the sale will therefore be he
at first determined, on the 22d instant, when
chests will be brought to the lammer: two more
will be held this year—on the 27th May and 1st,
—when 7000 chests, more or less, of Behar and Ben
opium will be disposed of.—*Ibid.*

We have heard that Captain Burns, the Superint
dent at Cachar, is about to retire on his Pension, a s
appointment will consequently become vacant, and
hear, that Lieutenant Syers, of the Sylhet Light Infa
try, is a candidate for the situation. Lieutenant S
at present in command of the advanced Frontier P
of Luckeepoor, and is reckoned a very good Officer
being an excellent linguist, and, according to our
formant, better acquainted with the localities, the l
bits and customs of the people of Cachar, as well as
details of the Superintendent's Office, than any ot
man on the Frontier—such being his qualifications,
Government will be lucky and the district also, if
selection to fill the expected vacancy should fall u
him.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—April, 12

The Presidency.—The inhabitants of the Pres
dency after having been tantalized with prospect
rain for some days past, enjoyed a most soaking do
pour on the night of Wednesday, but acceptable as w
this salutary drenching to our parched up gardens, w
fear it comes too late to save the Mangoes which are i
most instances pronounced to be ruined past all re
demption. A Dhonie in the Roads, was we hear struc
by Lightning on Wednesday night but Providentially
without loss of life or any material injury.

Bellary.—The Troops assembled at Bellary are
still all doubt and uncertainty touching their destina-
tion, which as a State secret the authorities think fit to
keep to themselves, unfeelingly regardless of Publi
curiosity. The two Squadrons of the 13th Dragoon
are it seems, located in the Fort, much to their own
convenience and that of its already too crowded in
bitants. The thirteenth occupy the barraks next to
South Gate, the horses of one Squadron being picke
ed in a va ant space near the Pay Office, whilst thos
of the other, are on a spot close to the Church: Th
Lines of either being at least half a mile from the B
racks, which distance the men have to pass over so
half dozen times a day. The Officers Tents, [for hou
are not procurable,] are pitched in all directions,
afford a scene of most picturesque confusion, the For
withal being so crowded that one of its Bastions pos
sesses an occupant for the time. Acquainted as we
with the localities in question, we venture to stat
that a worse dispotion could not have been made. Th
Fort of Bellary, is at all times crowded, and now
two full Squadrons of Dragoons with their attenda
followers are added to its usual inmates, besides th
hundred horses, horse keepers and grass-cutters,
crowded state may be more easily imagined than de
cribed: to say nothing of the offensive effluvia arisi
from the horses litter in a place so confined, and wh
is infinitely worse, the smell and smoke from the bo
ing of the gram: the latter however does not take pla
exactly within the Fort, but the gram is boiled so clo
to the East Gate, that the smoke which on a calm eve
ing overspreads the whole Fort, is absolutely stiflin
add to which the sour stench from the gram wat
the vicinity of the kettles must, be as prejudicial t
health of those living in its near vicinity as offe
to their olfactories! But why, we ask, are H. M.
the resident inhabitants of the Fort, and the Dra
themselves to suffer all this annoyance? an anno
moreover, for which there exists no possible nec
since arrangements might have been made for
comodation of the Dragoons, which would have
ed any great degree of inconvenience to the Tro
Inhabitants, thus avoiding all that discontent
the present ill advised measures have we hear pr
ed. Why, ask we could not the European sick
been removed as a temporary measure from the
son Hospital to the Barracks now appropriated
Dragoons: the accommodation would have been
for their lesser numbers, and the Hospital woam-
have afforded abandance of room for the Dragoo
whose horses might have been picketted upon the Rans,
course close to the building, with water near at hance
and space moreover for a dozen Regiments. This ar
rangement, would, we are assured have afforded gene-
ral satisfaction, whereas the one fixed on has occasion-
ed as general discontent. Had there been any objec-
tion moreover to the removal of the European sick,
which we cannot anticipate: since the Native Hospital
has in the same way been devoted to the use of the C.
Troop Horse Artillery, and affords the men excellent
accomodation: might not some of the Native Infantry
Barracks have been vacated and made over to the
Dragoons, ? placing the whole or half of a Corps of se-
poys in the Fort Barracks, or in Tents pitched for the
occasion:—but stop, the last would have involved the
necessity for given Batta to the sepoys, we doubt how-
ever whether the present arrangements of packing men
and horses in the Fort, like "herrings in a barrel" and
smoked withal! we were about to say, may not prove
eventually more costly to the State, than such expen-
diture of Batta. This however is but our poor opinion,
and we should like much to know what H. M.'s Inspector General of Hospital's says to the above arrangement as regards the health of the Troops, setting pecuniary considerations out of sight altogether.

The Cholera, is we are happy to learn, disappearing from the Ceded Districts; its ravages have been chiefly confined to the Native population, altho' one lady at Bellary had a severe attack but from which she providentially recovered. The small pox is still prevalent in the country but not of a virulent kind. A timely fall of rain has we are glad to find, reduced the prices in the grain market, but much more is required to prevent the poor suffering from the apprehended scarcity.

Bangalore.—Our Bangalore correspondents complain of the heat of the weather for some weeks past, and state that the want of rain is much felt in that neighbourhood. The Alsoor Tank is lower now than it has been for many years past. The Brigade of Guns which left the Mount some time since under Lieutenant

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

...eringapatam passed through ...stant. Brigadier Trewman had ...Bangalore; but Sir Hugh Gough ...o the Neilgherries, we can hardly ...disturbance is anticipated in Mysore, ...the extent of the preparations in pro... ...enal.

...BAD.—We are assured by a friend at ...that the rumours of Chundoo Laul's de... ...are absolutely without foundation. The ...n in fact looks just as well as he did a ...go, and promises to disappoint many who ...g to benefit by his demise. We regret to ...ne death of the Lady of Major Ross of the ...which event took place on the 6th instant.

MADRAS HERALD.—APRIL 13.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...s.—Apr. 11, Schooner *Pirate*, L. S D'Souza, ...ta 14th, and Sandheads 20th March. ...Barque *Sarah*, W. F. Walker, from Vizagapatam 3d

...ers.—Mr. and Mrs. Pinchard, C. E. V. B., Mrs. ...rs. Rummer, 3 Misses and 3 Masters Denton, Mas... ...rd, Master Murray, 1 European and 9 Native ser... ...Store Lascar. ...hip *Charles Grant*, Walker Pitcairn, from Bombay

...s —Mrs Salmon, 1 Child and 3 servants. ...p *Severn*, N. Wake, from London 17th Decem...

...*or Madras.*—Mrs. Hosmer, Messrs Cotton, ...ylor, Meikle and Shakespeare, Cadets—*For* ...sdames Colville and Cunningham, Miss Cun... ...urgeon Haig, Messrs. Impey, Becker, Eart... ...d Reid, Cadets; Mr. Wright, Mariner, Messrs ...Chambers, Steerage Passengers, J. Thoma... ...servants. ...RES.—April 10, Ship *Rookery*, H. Hughes to

...rs.—Capt. and Mrs. Wallace and 4 servants. ...hip *Robarts*, B. J. Elder to Calcutta. ...ers —Miss Chute and A. Guthrie, Esq. ...Ship *China*, John Biddle, to the Cape and England. ...*ers to England from Calcutta.*—Mrs. and Miss ...s Swinhoe, Dr. Evans, Ben. Est. Captain Field, 9th ...Messrs. Laurie and Saunders and Master Swinhoe. ...*Madras.*—Mrs. Zouch, Captain T. H. Zouch, 42d N. I., ...rne, Esq. and 5 Insane Soldiers.

64th GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

...Class Drawing; Wednesday, the 10th April 1839.

...767 Prize of 20,000 Company's Rupees. ...68 Prize of 10,000 Company's Rupees. ...1688 2036 and 2131 Prizes of 5,000 Company's ...each. ...2732 3114 3550 and 3941 Prizes of 2,000 Com...Rupees each. ...385 423 705 2758 and 4479 Prizes of 1,000 ...y's Rupees each. ...791 1838 1874 2138 3314 and 4181 Prizes of ...pany's Rupees each. ...28 439 1327 1565 1974 3570 4052 4722 4753 ...Prizes of 250 Company's Rs. each. ...98 525 752 931 1241 1259 1658 1780 1798 2535 ...7 3711 4567 and 4739 Prizes of 100 Com...upees each.

MAULMAIN.

...m to be various reports at Rangoon rela... ...movements of the Resident. The last of ...s that Col. Benson being unwell had ap... ...me away, but the King would not allow him ...aying there were plenty of good Physicians ...ital, and the Resident should have an audience ...the building of the new Palace. Other reports ...mention that Col. Benson was actually in his ...s and about to come away. We are not aware ...any authentic intelligence had been received from ...sidency by which these native reports might be ...Troops appear to be almost daily pouring into ...from the upper country, and when the last ...ft about 3,000 Infantry and 1,000 Cavalry were ...own or its neighbourhood. All this we are of ...pound to believe is solely intended to guard the ...ment against evil minded persons who are not ...with the present King's mild, paternal sway. ...ose any thing hostile against us to be concoct... ...e Royal noddle would be contrary to the good ...hich the King has always displayed towards ...ish with whom, (only send him any other Re... ...an C. I. Burney,) he was always inclined to ...n fair terms, so at least once argued numerous ...rs to intimate acquaintance with Burmese af... ...their pretended knowledge was considered ...their advice taken, and we are now en... ...e delightful results.—*Maulmain Chronicle,* ...0.

CEYLON HERALD—APRIL 5.

...elleney the Governor returned to Colombo ...Wednesday morning in the government Bark ...*on* from his excursion round the Island.—His ...ncy it is said proceeds to Nuwera Ellia in a few ...join his family.

...Government monthly sale of Cinnamon took ...n Monday the 1st inst., when the whole bales ...were sold at the undermentioned prices.

Sort.. 75	Bales.....	1836..3s 6¼d	per lb.
Sort..110	Bales.....	1833..2s 2d	to 2s 3d.
71	,,.....	1836..2s 2d	to 2s 2¼d.
45	,,.....	1837..2s 2¼d	to 2s 3d
Sort.. 70	Bales.....	1833..1s	to 1s 4¼d
16	Boxes.....	1833	
1	,, ...	1836	9¼d per lb.
7	,, ...	1837	

MAURITIUS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

...the 25th January, the Indian workmen at ...rs. Loumeau and Blondeau's establishment, at ...Grand Port were guilty of serious disturban... ...which the police, as usual in the country, ...not repress. The leaders of the gang hav... ...refused to obey two gendarmes who had been ...red to arrest them, stirred up their comrades to re... ...and a manager, who was ill, was severely beaten ...hem with sticks. Some planters who were present, ...ain begged of the gendarmes to draw their swords ...intimidate the Indians and defend the manager. ...e miserable agents of a contemptible police, did ...even dare to make this show, and even allowed ...mselves to be disarmed, without attempting to re... ...! Hardly were they disarmed, than the rioters pur... ...them with sticks and one has been seriously hurt. ...srs. Arde Bondeau and Loumeau were absent at ...moment seeking arms. On their return they found ...the Indians had made off, and they were unwil... ...to pursue them for fear of being provoked to ...odshed. Two planters, who were met in the neigh... ...rhood by the rioters, have also been seriously hurt. ...have a singular police to allow itself to be thus dis... ...ed without resistance! Such, however, are the ...y defenders allowed us by Government.—*Cerneen ...February.*

THE FRENCH SHIP CERES.—We have been as... ...red that the Captain of H. M. Ship *Nautilus*, in con... ...uence of information lodged by certain Proctors of ...Vice-Admiralty Court, was within the last few days ...the point of seizing the French Ship *Ceres*, under ...pretence of her being anchored within the port in ...travention of the Act of Parliament, which prohibi... ...s foreign ships from so doing. Captain Roger, to ...om the question was submitted, and who had him... ...anchored the vessel in her berth, pointed out to ...in Beaufoy a proclamation of Sir Charles Colville, ..., without altering the provisions of the Act of ...rliament, fixes the limits within which foreign ships ...ay anchor during the bad season; and the *Ceres* hap... ...ning to be within the prescribed limits, Captain ...eaufoy was obliged to give up the idea of the seizure; ...which there was, it is said, more motives than the ...parent ones.

We advise foreigners whose ships may come into our waters, to be careful that they anchor within the limits prescribed by Sir Charles Colville's proclamation; for the Vice-Admiralty Court has sharp eyes; *so* sharp, that it finds out contraventions and offences where not even a shadow of them exist.—*Cerneen, Feb.* 9.

SINGAPORE.

FREE PRESS.—MARCH 7.

BATAVIA.—By the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, arrived from Batavia since our last, we have received *Java Courants* from the 26th January, to 3rd ultimo, from which we learn that the following vessels had passed Anjer:—

Jany. 24. British Ship *Hannah*, Gordon, from Bombay for China.
,, 26. British Ship *Good Success*, Fraser, from Bombay, 27th December for China.
,, 21. British Ship *Carnatic*, Lord, from China for Bombay.

By the same opportunity we have private advices to 5th ultimo. The *Mercury*, from the Clyde had arrived with a large supply of British manufactures and other vessels both from Liverpool and the Clyde were daily expected. The market was quite glutted with Europe imports, and sales of Cotton Goods could scarcely be effected on any terms. Produce was also scarce—and nothing doing. The latest dates from England were 7th October, and from the United States up to the end of October. Advices from Australia mention the loss of the *Parsee*, McKillar, while standing into Port Adelaide.

The *Talsum*, left Batavia for Minto and this port before the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*; and the Swedish brig *Carolina*, was to leave shortly after for Singapore.

CHINA.—The total deliveries of Opium for the year ending 1st February 1839 amounted to no more than 18,953 chests, which allow a monthly average very far in excess of what it was for the last three months of the year.

	Chests
The Stock on hand 1st Feby. was At Hong Kong.....	5,800
On the Coast and at Macao.....	2,200
In the *Mahmoodie* & *Ardaseer*, just arrived.....	3,200
	Chests 11,200
There would arrive in all February From Bengal 1st Sale	
Opium.....	5,000
Malwa per *Good Success* & *Lady Grant*.....	3,800
thus giving as the stock on the 1st ult.,.....	20,000

By the *Mercury*, from Batavia, we have received *Java Courants* of 13th and 16th ultimo, from which we learn that the *Runnymede*, from Manila for London, passed Anjer on the 8th February.

The *Mona* from Liverpool, 25th October, had arrived, and one or two more vessels from Liverpool, and one from the Clyde were daily expected. The market was quite overstocked with British manufactures, in which little or nothing was doing. Produce also continued very scarce and high. The Government sale of 1,156 half tubs of *Japan Camphor* on the 8th ultimo averaged *f.* 49.75 per pcl. The Factory were the largest purchasers. *Exchanges* on London *f.*12¾ *a f.*13. *Freights*—nominal. The *Rajashsthan* from N. S. Wales had arrived and would likely lay on for Europe. Several more vessels were expected from Australia, some of which may come on here, as freights for Europe were very scarce.

The Swedish brig *Carolina* had left Batavia for Singapore before the *Mercury*. The *Mona* may also be expected on here immediately.—March 14.

Trade Statements.—We give to-day an Abstract of the Principal Imports from Great Britain during the years ending 31st December, 1837 and 1838, from which it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in 1838 in the imports of *Cotton manufactures*, there being nearly 100,000 pieces more last year than in 1837. The increase in *Cotton Twist* is also very great, the imports in 1838 being 3,410 pcls. against 1,010 pcls. in 1837. In *Woollens* there is a falling off. In *Warlike Stores* there is a considerable increase during last year, particularly in *Muskets, Musket-locks* and *Gunpowder*. In *Iron, Earthenware Glassware* and *Hardware* the increase is also great.—Ibid.

(From the Singapoore free Press Extra, March, 15.)

Yesterday's shipping report announces the arrival of the *Mary Ann* from China the 1st instant, and in the absence of any files of our own by that ve sel we are indebted to Captain Jones for the loan of a *Canton Press* of the 23d ult., and an *Extra* of the 26th, the latter giving an account of the Execution of another Chinese for dealing in Opium, in front of the foreign factories, and of the circumstances attendant thereon, which in the present state of the trade to China, we think of sufficient interest to republish in an *Extra* of our own for the information of our readers. The arrival of the Commissioner from Pekin, it will be seen from the extracts we make, was looked forward to with some degree of an xiety, mingled we should judge with some degree of apprehension, in case the report that eight Chinese on board of a government cruizer had been killed in attacking one of our Opium vessels on the Coast should prove true—one certain, but not perhaps the only, re ult of which will be the entire stoppage of the whole foreign trade. We have also seen private letters from Macao of date 1st instant, which state that the only reply made by the Chinese Officers to the remonstrace against executing the unfortunate culprit in front of the factories was, "It is the express order of the Emperor"—so that the intention would seem to be to exhibit the same frightful spectacle to foreigners whenever a case of detection in the vicinity of Canton occurs. Those letters also state that, in addition to the combustibles which had been sent down from Canton in the government gun-boats, the Chinese had purchased at Macao 4 forty-four pound cannon, for eachof which Sp. drs. 1000 was given, and it is said the Commissioner had demanded a meeting with the governor and Senate of Macao. Under these circomstances, as might be expected, the Opium trade was at a complete stand but a few chests had been disposed of at Macao for consumption there at 335 Sp. drs. for Patna, and Spr drs. 280 for Malwa, under a duty of Sp. drs. 15 per chest.

The Tea trade also experienced some interruption from the Tea-men holding out for higher prices than the accounts of the home market justified in purchasing at—Great distress was felt in consequence of the scarcity of money. *Exchange* on London 4*s* 11*d*. *Freights* 4 £ 10.

H. M. Sloop of War *Larne* was at Macao and expected to leave immediately.

CANTON.

EXECUTION OF A CHINESE IN FRONT OF THE FACTORIES.—The Governor of Canton has effected the threat made to the Chamber of Commerce two months since, that criminals guilty of trading in Opium were in future to be executed in front of the foreign Factories. Last evening, at about half past five o'clock some soldiers were seen making their appearance, armed with halberds, lances and match-locks, without however exciting much attention, it being thought that some minor punishment might perhaps be inflicted, such as flogging, which is not an uncommon occurence on that spot. But a mob being soon collected, it was found on enquiry that a man, guilty of dealing in Opium, was to be strangled and long before this was generally known among the foreign community, or indeed could be prepented by any act of the foreigners, the deed had been committed, and this fresh insult been offered to foreigners residing in Canton. The authorities had taken their measures with such secrecy, and carried them into effect with so much precipitation, that five minutes had not elapsed between the arrival of the soldiers and the death of the man. Howqua and the two other Senior Hong merchants received sudden orders immediately to proceed to the front of the Factories, and at the moment of the former's arrival the unhappy culprit was strangled, before even the Kwang heep had arrived. A numerous guard of soldiers headed by officers on horse and mules back had in the meanwhile formed a circle round the gallows to keep off the mob; many foreigners had by this time collected on the spot and some, who were able to speak Chinese remonstrated with Howqua and the Kwang heep concerning this insult offered them, but, the act having already been committed, of course, without thereby mending affairs. The authorities and soldiers, after having staid altogether not more than perhaps twenty minutes, withdrew carrying away the corpse. The hurried manner in which the whole affair was conducted shewed but too clearly the apprehensons of the authorities of another attempt at preventing the execution, as happened on the 12th of December, and it is very likely that had it been known in time, such attempt would have been made, though we believe with little chance of ultimate success on the part of foreigners, for not only did the Chinese Police-soldiers muster strong, but there can be little doubt that others were in reserve to overpower all resistance. Moreover, the time chosen was the dinner hour of the Chinese, and that likewise when many of the foreign residents takes exercise on the water, and therefore when the authorities were most likely to succeed without hindrance in their scheme. Considering all matters dispassionately we come to the conclusion that it is rather a matter of congratulation than otherwise that the foreign residents had no time given them to oppose the execution, for it is but too likely that wounds would have been given and received, and actual acts of violence on the part of a few foreigners against the Chinese authorities, cannot possibly end to the advantage of the former, the more so as we know from sad experience that we have the sympathies of the people by no means with us, as was shewn on the 12th December last, and that we must not be blinded to the fact that the safety of our persons and property can only be secured by the protection afforded to both by the Chinese Government.

After the execution had taken place, many of the British Residents deliberated upon the best means of demonstrating to the Chinese how deeply they felt and resented the insult offered to the community, and it was at one time intended to have cut down the British flag-staff; but this being over-ruled, an address to the second Superintendent of which we give a copy below, was resolved on, and received the signature of most of the British here, many signatures in our copy being still wanting as the paper had not finished its circulation, Mr. Johnston has acceded to the request that the British flag may not again be hoisted until reference can be made to H M Chie Superintendent, and the American, Dutchand French Consuls have also on application ageed not to hoist their respective flags this morning until a meeting of Americans now in Canton was convened by their Consul this morning of which we shall give particulars below.

For the present the not hoisting of the flag is the only manner foreigners have to shew the Chinese that they resent the insult offered them, and it remains for Captain Elliott to determine whether his flag is to continue to fly in a public place of execution. The Chinese we understand, wish to make it appear that the affair was not meant as an insult to foreigners as, though the executio n took place in front of the factories, yet the spot ch osen was exactly opposite to Old China Street;—this latter is a fact, but is merely a quibble, and will be regarded worthless as such by foreigners; the Chinese also concluded that the insult was lessened by the body not being left at the place of execution, but exposed afterwards in some other place.

We have thus merely stated the circumstances as they happened, and refrain for the present to offer a comment on these unhappy occurrences, and it only remains to say a few words about the culprit This unfortunate man was a native of Whampoa, and, when in September last, the Mandarines at tempted to search the houses there; is said to have been very active in his opposition, to the officers, and to have caused the death of some. He afterwards made his escape, but the Government having retained his father, mother, and brother as hostages and moreover offered a reward of Sp drs 1,000 for his apprehension, he, to liberate his relatives, gave himself up, receiving at the same time the offered reward in money He was conveyed to the place of execution in a bamboo basket, and was heard whilst being carried though the streets, to exclaim that he was innocent. His name is Fung Angan, aged 34 years.

We hear that letters have been received from Macao stating that the Opium-commissioner was daily expected there at Casa-branca, and that great preparations had been made to receive him. It is moreover rumoured that this officer has been in and about Canton incognito forsame days; to obtain correct information. From Canton many Chop-boats have been despatched within the last few days, containing combustibles, and it is said that war-boats are collecting at Hongkong to act against the fleet there. It is also said that the Mandarin at Casa-Branca in Macao has received accounts of an engagement having taken place on the East-coast between a foreign vessel and a war-junk in which it is said 8 Chinese have been killed. Under existing circumstances, the confirmation of this news is expacted with considerable anxiety.

At the meeting of American merchants alluded to above, and which, we believe was not to be considered as a public meeting, it was expressed to be the general sense of those present that the American Consul, Mr. Snow, be requested not to hoist the flag until directions can be received from his government, or until circumstance should render it expedient to hoist it again.

To ALEXANDER ROBERT JOHNSTON, Esqre.
H. M. Second Superintendent of British trade.
SIR, &c. &c.

A gross and shocking outrage against the Foreign Community having been perpetrated by the Chinese authorities in causing a man to be strangled this afternoon in front of the Foreign Factories. We, the undersigned British Subjects most earnestly request that the British Flag may not again be hoisted until reference has been made to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 26th February, 1839.

(Signed Wilkinson Dent, Chas. S. Compton, W. Drayner, J. B. Compton, W. C. Le Geyt, M. Pitcher, Jon. H. Cannan, G. Rodger, M R. Daneill, Andrew Jardine, Gabriel J. Redman, Geo. P. Gollard, J. W. Smith, T. Mackean, W. Leslie, James Matheson, John Slade, M. Were, W. Fanning, W. Bell, H H. Lindsay, Crawford Kerr, W. S. Stackly, A. S. Drysdale, R. Inglishs, George T. Braine, W. Tryer, W. Tivingstone, T. Jones, N. Elas, A. S. Daniel, John Thacker, Donald Matheson, Robert Webster, David Jardine, M. A. Macleod, S. Humpston, H. Wright, Thos. Fox, James Drayner, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Geo. Woolley, A. F. Crom, E. A. Staple, A. L. Johnston, R. J. Gilman, W. H. Edmonds, L. Just jr, M. Moss, W. H. Foster, R. F. Fraser, Ardaseer Furdonjee, Cooverjee Jeevajee, J. Rustomjee, Dossabhoy Hormusjee, H. Byramjee, W. Thomson, A. MacCulloch, P. Dadjeon, W. Scott, R. Strachan, S. E. Pattullo, Stewart Smith, R. H. Hunter, P. Scott. C. B. Adman, W. Ellis, T. Gemmell, M. MacConochie, R. H. Cox, Thos. Edmond, James Tait, Wm. Cragg.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In consequence of holydays for about ten days, there was no business going on and as yet few or no brokers or dealers have made their appearance. There are therefore few transactions to report and no variation in our quotations.

In *Woollens and Cotton Goods* nothing has been done.

Metals.—A parcel of *Lead* we hear has been purchased at $ 6.

Straits Produce.—The importation of *Betelnut* per *Emma Eugenia* consisting of 300 piculs, we believe, sold at Macao for $ 4, and the *Pepper* from 1 *a* 2,000 piculs, a little under $ 7. The purchaser of both is the principal holder, and is desirous to support the market.

Rice is without alteration, but rather expected to advance a little.

Opium.—The *Ardaseer* has arrived since our last with upwards of 1,700 chests Malwa from Bombay and we were glad to find by her advice that parties had already taken the alarm at the state of the trade here, the price there having suddenly fallen fully 100 Rs, and was declining, and we trust the same feeling will have influenced purchasers at the first Calcutta sale. Here the stoppage continue most complete, and on the coast almost equally so. The commissioner has not yet arrived. All is conjecture as to what measures he will adopt, but the most prevailing opinion is that he will do his utmost at first to check, preparatory ultimately if possible, entirely to eradicate the t ade. Deliveries at Hong-Kong to the 15th Patna old 2, new 17½: Benares new 2; Malwa 23; Total 45½ chests.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Nothing doing—the Chinese have scarcely yet returned to business, and foreigners show no disposition to purchase. Quotations are therefore merely nominal. A few green teas were bought previous to the holy-days for immediate shipment, but we have heard of no transactions since.

Nankin Raw Silk.—We have heard of no further purchases nor do the accounts of beginning of October encourage speculation at the opening prices for although there was no decline the market was heavy; about 300 bales have come down during the week.

(Canton Press, 23rd February

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

British Manufactures.—No sales in any of these articles have been lately made.

Cotton.—Few of the brokers and dealers have returned to business, since the Holidays, and the only sales reported to us, are 800 Bales of the Bombay Staple at Taels 8.5 and 200 Bales at Taels 9 per picul of middling and good qualities—in the Bengal and Madras nothing has been done.

Opium.—The advices lately received from the Coast describe the impossibility of effecting sales in that quarter, and here the trade remains entirely at a stand as for a long time past. A great number of War Junks are reported to have arrived at Hong-Kong within these few days.

EXPORTS.

Nankin Raw Silk.—We do not hear of any further purchases, as there are few buyers at the present high rates. Upwards of 400 Bales have been received during the week.

No Taysaam has been brought down this season, it being used for native consumption.

Tea.—The present, like the last, has been nearly a blank week, the Hong merchants and Teamen having but partially resumed business. In the meantime accounts from England have put us in possession of the state of the home market, which is altogether, irreconcileable with the present prices in Canton, and which precludes the possibility of purchases being made with safety unless a considerable reduction be submitted to, both in Congo and in Green Teas.

Specie Silver.—No supplies outside.

Exchange.—We have no late negotiations on London to notice.

Freight.—The rates to London were on the advance, but since the receipt of the unfavorable state of the English market for Tea the operations in that article have been checked, and they are now down to £4,10, *a* £4.15 per Ton.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight 4s. 10d. a 4s. 11d.
United States Bank Bills at 6 months sight, 4s. 10d. a 4s. 11d.
Bengal Co's 30 days sight 212 - shilling at 221.
Bombay 30 days sight 220 E. I. Co's. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dollars.

Statement of the Quantities of Tea and Raw Silk exported to the United kingdom, from 18th January to 17th Febry. 1839, viz—

Black Teas Pls. 171,919	lbs. 22,922,533		
Green ,, Pls. 26,925	lbs. 3,589,733		
Total Pls. 198,844	lbs. 26,512,266		
Raw Silk 1,303 pls.			
To London..... 11 Vessels.	To Glasgow..... 2 vessels.		
To Liverpool..... 3 ,,	To Cowes..... 1 ,,		
To Bristol..... 1 ,,	Total 15 Vessels.		

Statement of Tea exported to the United States from July 1, 1838 to Feby. 1839, viz:—

Black Teas Pls. 4,379	chests 9,556.		
Green Teas Pls. 32,074	chests 17,650.		
36,633	55,806		

Canton General Price Current, February 26.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL 1839.

The H. C. Schooner *Constance*, Lieutenant Young, arrived from Kurachee on the 20th bringing Major General Torrens and Colonel Beresford, Who made the passage thither from Ferozepore *via* the Suttlege and Indus, and We have also to announce the arrival of H. M. Brig *Algerine* from Karak, 8th April.

By the arrival of the *Clare* we have received Singapore Papers to the 15th ulto. and Canton News to the 27th February. Another execution of an Opium Dealer had taken place under circumstances most offensive to the whole Foreign Residents, and which led to resolutions by the British Merchants that the British Flag should not be again hoisted until the affair had been referred to her Majestys Chief superintendant. We refer to our Extracts for full particulars.

The application to Government on behalf of the Merchants of Calcutta to postpone for the present the Opium Sales has, it appears from the *Courier* of yesterday, been refused.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following letter, which we believe supplies the very latest China intelligence.

Singapore 16 *March* 1839.

We had the pleasure on the 2d instant of writing to you since which we have no alteration to Notice in the state of our market.

We have received accounts from China to the 1st instant by which we regret to find that there is every probability of the Foreign trade being again stopped. A Native Smuggler of Opium bad been executed opposite the Foreign Factories which induced the Consuls of the different nations to decline for the present hoisting their respective flags, this being the only mode of expressing their feelings of the insult offered to them. The imperial Cemmissioner had arrived at Macao and had demanded a Conference with the Governor and Senate, the result of which was not known at the date of our advices. The Chinese Government were making preparations to attack the Lintin fleet, being determined to expel the opium vessels.

Our Canton Correspondents say "As soon as the Imperial Commissioner arrives some decided steps must be taken by the Foreign Residents to endeavour to place affairs on a more respectable and secure basis than they are at present, even though the abandonment of the opium trade be the necessary consequence; no parties who repect their own character can continue, to carry it on under such circumstances."

The value of the opium locked up in China is estimated at Two Millions sterling, a portion of which has been remitted from India to meet the payment of tea ordered from England, and as the Drug cannot be sold, a very large amount will have to be raised by the negotiation of Bills which in the present state of the money market, will have the effect of raising the rate of Exchange beyond precedent. The present quotation is 5.

The price of Cotton is stated.

Bombay Broach 8 5 @ 9 Pcl.		Bengal Bauda 9 7 @ 10 5 Pcl	
Surat 8	"	Jalone 9 5 @ 9 8	"
Dholera 7 5 @ 7 8	"	Mad. Tinvevelly 9 @ 9 3	"
Mauglore 7	"	Western 7 5 @	"

Our Exchange on England is 4 | 6½ and expected to rise—Frieghts £ 4 Sugar——£ 5 Coffee——Cassia 6. per ton.

By advices from Karak of the 7th instant, we are at length made aware of the circumstances that led immediately to our Resident quitting Bushire. It would appear that certain supplies for the Admirals ship were being embarked from the beach opposite the Residency, when an objection was made by some local authority and a list of the articles demanded, but upon the matter being represented to the Resident, the articles were passed without any list or farther objection. The Governor had called upon the Admiral the same morning and next day the latter returned his call. After the usual *salaams* the Admiral stated that he had been much surprised to learn that his supplies had been stopped and a list of them demanded the day before, contrary as he understood to former usage, and that in his position he could not allow such a matter to pass unexplained, whereupon the Governor replied that it was usual to send a list, and that the Residency was not the proper place for Boats either to land or embark, though all the English present knew that such had been invariably the practice. The Admiral then stated that he had no wish to infringe any rules of the Port nor at the sametime to be treated differently from those who had been there before him, and as the practice could not be disputed, he gave the governor to understand, on leaving, that he would embark the following day from the Residency, and if any opposition was made (for the Governor refused to give any answer when asked if opposition was intended) he had force sufficient for his protection and that it would be at his, the Governors, peril if mischief ensued. Accordingly next morning the 25th the Boats of the *Wellesley* followed by those of the *Clive* and *Elphinstone* pulled for the shore, and on Capt. Maitland nearing it in his jolly Boat, a Man presented his Matchlock at him and called to him to keep off. The Admiral who was standing near turned away the muzzle of the piece, a scuffle ensued, and at length after receiving a blow from a stick the man dropped his piece. Meantime however the Wellesleys Boats pushed forward to the Admiral's protection, his position being apparently one of danger, and the men were preparing to act on the offensive, when perceiving their intention he called to them not to fire, but in their confusion, mistaking the order a volley was fired, which killed one of the Bushirees and wounded another. No more shots were fired but enough had been done to make it necessary to remove the Residency immediately, so all hands went to work and with great exertions from Monday to Friday, the whole Bag and Baggage were at length embarked, no opposition being offered to their proceedings, although the People threw up some breastworks near the Flagstaff and ubout 1000 men were got collected together in the town. The *Elphinstone* took up to Karak no less than 33 females and Children to its share. Such is the written version we have received of this unfortunate business. We have heard another that the Admiral gave offence to the governor by not calling upon him first, according to the usage of the country, that the Governor was piqued at having been constrained in some measure to make the first visit, and that the stiffness and unfriendly feeling that appeared in the second were to be ascribed to that cause. It is much more probable however to suppose that the affair arose out of the unfriendly feeling existing between the two Governments, and that Persia is determined at all hazards to try the issues of war with us.

The *Clive* remains before Bushire, but nothing is said in our letter of any Blockade or stoppage of the trade. The *Wellesleys* movements were uncertain, some said that she would remain at Bushire, others that she was going over to the Arabian coast, but whether in connection with the Egyptian Army or with what other view, our informant saith not.

We have no later letters from the Army than those we published on Saturday. A report however has reached us, through a channel deserving of confidence, that a despatch had been received from Herat at the Head Quarters of the Army intimating that Kamran had thrown himself into the Arms of the Schah and that a large Persian Force was on its march towards Herat to protect it against the English, and this receives some confirmation from a paragraph in a letter from Karak of the 7th instant which mentions that news had been received from Shiraz, the day before, of an Army of 40,000 men having marched for Herat under command of the Schah himself. If true, this proceeding on the part of Kamran may to some extent complicate matters and afford work to our Army, but it will in no other way interfere with the ends of the expedition, unless perhaps in leading to some new arrangement about Herat and the Party to whose Government it will be confided.

We understand that Capt. Richards 8th Regiment N. I., Brother-in-law to Sir James Carnac, has been appointed by the Governor General Resident in Scinde.

The good folks of Glasgow have had a meeting to take into their wisdoms the present condition of India and to point out to the Government the policy that ought to be pursued, with a view to remove the many crying evils under which the population is suffering. The Govt. it is taken for granted, is either in a lamentable state of ignorance upon all the various topics brought to the notice of the meeting, or callous and indifferent about the sufferings of the people, or devoid of that interest that warms the bosoms of those northern and distant sympathisers. No topic is left untouched, the Ryotwar system, the unoccupied lands, the salt monopoly, the dearths, famines, and all the other ills that flesh is heir to in this ill fated land; a specific cure is provided for each, doubtless based upon a minute and thorough knowledge of the actual circumstances of the country, far beyond what the Govt. or its servants here can possibly pretend to possess, and with an amiable philanthropy, we are told that it is our duty to construct tanks and to lay up stores of corn as provision against seasons of drought and famine, the former to irrigate the country and make us independent of nature itself, the latter to save the people from perishing of hunger, as they are now doing, and it seems that this means of setting the seasons at defiance is deemed fit for general adoption throughout all the districts subject to this calamity, whether the property of native Princes or the Company, the philanthropy of our kind friends at Glasgow causing them to shut their eyes to the fact that 3 | 4ths of those supported by the Famine Fund and generosity of the Government, are subjects of native states and have no claims whatever upon us, now or for the future, beyond what charity concedes, which in it's utmost latitude could never sanction the building of tanks or storing up grain at the companys expence (the wildest project we ever heard of) in anticipation of the future wants of people who are not its subjects.

No one can begin to read the Report of this Glasgow meeting without a pleasing sensation that it had been called for charitable purposes and that it would end with the subscription of a good round sum of a thousand or two to our Famine Fund, and no man can read it through without feeling very considerable disgust that in place of having a dip into the capacious pockets of these unworthy descendants of Nichol Jarvie, we have nothing but talk and advice, not a *plack* not a *bawbee*, plenty of what is not required or worth any thing and a plentiful dearth of the needful. Really since the Meeting has ended in this way we think the Gentlemen would have been much better employed in attending to their sugar Hhds and spinning jennies, in place of devising schemes of legislation for India.

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The *Gazette* mistakes in supposing that we set ourselves up as Partizans or Defenders of Sir John Keane. In the few observations we made we think the *pro* and the *con* were about equally balanced, but nevertheless we are not disposed to flinch from what we said in his favor, for, though but partially acquainted with Sir Johns History, we believe that he went through the whole peninsular war with the Duke of Wellington, that he was considered in the Army as a very smart officer and stood high in his Grace's estimation, that he was appointed to the command he held in America during the last war on his Grace's particular recommendation, that without what would be considered high family influence, he has since been in important commands, under both Whig and Tory Governments, more than almost any other General officer we can remember, that his present command was given him under circumstances which marked, in a very striking way, the very high estimation in which he is held at the Horse Guards, so that all these circumstances combined, it was surely quite legitimate to speak of him as we did. If the affair of New Orleans is to be considered a slur upon Sir John's reputation, by the same token ought the reputation of every officer, who ever had a reverse, to be open to question, Sir John Moore, Lord Lyndoch, almost every Marshall in the French Army, our own Great Duke, even Napoleon himself, but fortunately it is not thus that the world in general judges.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—George Cornwall Lewis, Esq. one of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, vice the Right Hon. T. F. Lewis, resigned. Joseph Hawker Norroy, to be Clarenceux King of Arms, vacant by the decease of E. Lodge, Esq., and Francis Martin Esq., Windsor Herald, to be Norroy King of Arms. Viscount De Vesci elected Irish Representative Peer, in the room of John Baron Farnham, deceased.—Globe,

TRUE VETERAN TAR.—On the 13th of February, 1804, died at Kingston, in Surrey, the sole survivor of Lord Anson's memorable voyage round the world, 60 years before; this "ancient mariner," whose name was George Gregory, having attained the immense age of 109.—Globe.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Her Majesty visited this theatre in state yesterday evening. The royal box was fitted up in a manner which reflected the highest credit on the taste of the manager. Those of her Majesty's suite who were not immediately on duty were in the adjacent box. Her Majesty was dressed in a suit of black satin; a wreath of brilliants encircled her hair Her reception was such as could not have failed to gladden her inmost heart; one enthusiastic feeling of loyalty and affection pervaded the assembled multitude. The house within a quarter of an hour after the doors were opened was crammed in every available corner, notwithstanding the extreme unfavourableness of the weather, and hundreds of disappointed expectants were obliged to return home. The performances on this occasion were *The Maid of Artois* and *The Spirit of Air*, in addition to which Mr. Van Amburgh displayed his extraordinary feats. The national anthem was performed by the company, both at the commencement and at the conclusion of the entertainments; and in both instances the entire audience took an enthusiastic part in the chorus. Her Majesty looked extremely well, and appeared cordially to appreciate the manifest attachment displayed towards her Royal person. Her Majesty did not retire till the close of the performance.—*Globe.*

NICE.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated the 15th inst.:—This morning Viscountess Powerscourt, who is staying with his lordship in this beautiful city, was safely delivered of a son. His lordship intended to be present at the opening of Parliament, but in consequence of his lady's *accouchment* it is quite uncertain. A great may English families of distinction are passing the winter in this sunny clime, among whom are Lord and Lady Ashburton and their daughters, and the Earl and Countess Brownlow and family. The weather continues very fine"—*Globe, Jan.* 30

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford and their daughters, leave at the close of the month for London. The "eternal city" is crowded with visiters. The Duke of Devonshire continues to reside here, and, from what is circulated, it is understood is likely not to return to England before June. His grace's absence from town will throw a gloom over the fashionable circles. The Grand Duke Alexander is much grieved at the death of Prince Lieven, who died from a fever. The Dukes of Devonshire and Sutherland have been giving splendid entertainments during their sojourn.—*Globe, Jan.* 31.

MEMORY OF ANSON.—A most remarkable instance of the durable reminiscence of benevolence is mentioned by Capt. Basil Hall. He says: "Lord Anson's proceedings, we are surprised to find, are still traditionally known at Paita; and it furnishes a curious instance of the effect of manners in the opinions of mankind, to observe that the kindness with which that sagacious officer treated his prisoners, is, at the distance of eighty years, better known and more dwelt upon by the inhabitants of Paita, than the capture and distruction of that town." The French admitted that their prisoners in England were better taken care of under Anson's administration than usual, and they acknowledged it in their negociations for peace; and well they might; for when their agent avowed that his government, being in a state of bankruptcy, could no longer support their prisoners in England, Anson prevailed on the English government to contribute to their support, and succeeded in levying private contributions to afford them sustenance.—*Barrow's Life of Anson.*

The *Royal William* steamer sailed from New York on the evening of the 16th January, and arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 4th February. The progress of the vessel has been impeded by severe and adverse gales, which raged without intermission for nine days. This circumstance we regard as fortunate. The experiment of navigating the Attalantic in the winter season has been submitted to the most searching and severe ordeal by which its feasibility can be tested. Had the weather been calm and propitious, the result might have been decried as unsatisfactory. The arrival of the *Royal William*, buffeted and opposed as she has been by a succession of severe hurricanes, has proved beyond all possibility of reasonable doubt or captious cavil, that steam-boats can navigate any sea in any weather. The *Sheffield* New York packet-ship sailed in company with her formidable rival Considerable sums were staked on the respective chances of the speedier arrival of these competitors. The *Royal William* has gained the prize, and the length of time which shall elapse before her antagonist shall enter the Mersey will afford us no criterion by which to estimate the superiority of the advantages which steam-navigation affords. The steamer conveys only 16 passengers. We have much pleasure in adding that, although the voyage has not been profitable to the enterprising directors, the disbursements incurred by them have been at least repaid. At the time of her arrival the *Royal William* had 100 tons of coal unconsumed. So slightly has she suffered during her recent trip that, so far as her exterior afforded an evidence of the length and character of the voyage which she had completed, it might have been supposed she had merely crossed the Channel. Standard.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT ON CANADA.

This important document may be divided into three parts:—1. A View of the State of lower Canada—2. A View of the State of Upper Canada—3. The Remedies which Lord Durham suggests for the Evils and Grievances he has pointed out in these views of the state of the Canadas. We must defer till next week any notice of these matters in detail, but we may, meanwhile, give some idea of the admirable reasoning of this important state paper by a slight abstract, to which we shall append a very interesting quotation from its list of proposed remedial measures. It is the Noble Earl's opinion that at the root of the disorders of Lower Canada lies the conflict of the two races which compose its population. He has illustrated this position with great ingenuity and power, frequently adducing indications of the evil which would have escaped a vulgar observer. Lord Durham afterwards supplies a masterly exposition of the blunders committed on both sides in the disputes between the Government and the people of Lower Canada. So ignorant and credulous are the French Canadians, that Lord Durham tells us the papers circulated among them repeated confidently, during the last summer, that there was no effective force in the Province—that the same troops were moved backward and forward as a sort of make-believe—and that by such means were numbers of them deluded into the last rising. The first point to be attended to, in his lordship's opinion, is the merging the French in a British population. Lord Durham proposes numerous changes, and many of them must command general approbation. He justly observes that the question is not now whether these colonies are or are not to receive representative constitutions; they are already in possession of them: and what is now required is to secure the harmonious action of the Assemblies and the Executive. He thinks that the principles of the English constitution should be fairly applied. It should be understood, as in England, that the possession of a majority in the Chamber is a necessary incident of Government. After a very lengthened and most forcible exposition of the evils which at present afflict the Provinces, the noble Earl proceeds to say—

"The preceding pages have sufficiently pointed out the nature of those evils, to the extensive operation of which I attribute the various practical grievances and the present unsatisfactory condition of the North American colonies. It is not by weakening, but strengthening the influence of the people on its government; by confining within much narrower bounds than those hitherto allotted to it, and not by extending the interference of the imperial authorities in the details of colonial affairs, that I believe that harmony is to be restored, where dissension has so long prevailed, and a regularity and vigour hitherto unknown introduced into the administration of these provinces It needs no change in the principles of government, no invention of a new constitutional theory, to supply the remedy which would, in my opinion, completely remove the existing political disorders. It needs but to follow out consistently the principles of the British constitution, and introduce into the government of these great colonies those wise provisions, by which alone the working of the representative system can in any country be rendered harmonious and efficient. We are not now to consider the policy of establishing representative government in the North American colonies. That has been irrevocably done; and the experiment of depriving the people of their present constitutional power is not to be thought of To conduct their government harmoniously, in accordance with its established principles, is now the business of its rulers: and I know not how it is possible to secure that harmony in any other way than by administering the government on those principles which have been found perfectly efficacious in Great Britain. I would not impair a single prerogative of the Crown; on the contrary, I believe that the interests of the people of these colonies require the protection of prerogatives, which have not been hitherto exercised. But the Crown must, on the other hand, submit to the necessary consequences of representative institutions; and if it has to carry on the Government in unison with a representative body, it must carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence

"The means which have occasionally been proposed in the colonies themselves appear to me by no means calculated to attain the desired end in the best way. These proposals indicate such a want of reliance on the willingness of the Imperial Government to acquiesce in the adoption of a better system, as, if warranted, would render an harmonious adjustment of the different powers of the state utterly hopeless. An elective executive council would be utterly inconsistent with monarchical government, but would really, under the nominal authority of the Crown, deprive the community of one of the great advantages of an hereditary monarchy. The establishment of a good system of municipal institutions throughout these provinces is a matter of vital importance. The establishment of a sound and general system for the management of the lands and the settlement of the colonies is a necessary part of any good and durable system of government. In a report contained in the appendix to the present, the plan which I recommend for this purpose will be found developed.

"These general principles apply, however, only to those changes in the system of government which are required in order to rectify disorders common to all the North American colonies; but they do not go in any degree to remove those evils in the present state of Lower Canada which require the most immediate remedy. The fatal fund of origin, which is the cause of the most extensive mischief would be aggravated at the present moment by any change which should give the majority more power than they have possessed. A plan by which it is proposed to insure the tranquil government of Lower Canada must include in itself the means of putting an end to the agitation of national disputes in the Legislature by settling at once and for ever the national character of the Province. I entertain no doubts as to the national character which must be given to Lower Canada; it must be that of the British empire; that of the majority of the population of British America: that of the great race which must in the lapse of no long period of time be predominant over the whole North American continent. Whoever effecting this change so rapidly or so roughly as to shock the feelings and trample on the welfare of the existing generation it must henceforth be the first and steady purpose of the British government to establish an English population with English laws and language in this Province, and to trust its government to none but a decidedly English legislature. The only power that can be effectual in coercing the present disaffection, and hereafter obliterating the nationality of the French Canadians, is that of a numerical majority of loyal and English population; and the only stable government will be one more popular than any that has hitherto existed in the North American colonies. The influence of perfectly equal and popular institutions in effacing distinctions of race without disorder of oppression, and with little more than the ordinary animosities of party in a free country is memorably exemplified in the history of the state of Louisiana, the laws and population of which were French at the time of its cession to the American Union. And the eminent success of the policy adopted with regard to the state points out to us the means by which a similar result can be effected in Lower Canada.

"It is only by the same means—by a popular government, in which an English majority shall permanently predominate—that Lower Canada, if a remedy for its disorders be not too long delayed can be tranquilly ruled. On these grounds I believe that no permanent or efficient remedy can be derived for the disorders of Lower Canada, except a fusion of the government in that of one or more of the surrounding Provinces; and as I am of opinion that the full establishment of responsible government can only be permanently secured by giving these colonies an increased importance in the politics of the empire, I find in union the only means of relieving at once and completely the two prominent causes of their present unsatisfactory condition.

"I believe that tranquillity can only be restored by subjecting the province to the vigorous rule of an English majority; and that the only efficacious government would be that formed by a legislative union. The union of the two provinces would secure to Upper Canada the present great objects of its desires. All disputes as to the division or amount of the revenue would cease. The surplus revenue of Lower Canada would supply the deficiency of that part of the Upper Province; and the Province thus placed beyond the possibility of locally jobbing the surplus revenue, which it cannot reduce, would, I think, gain as much by the arrangement as the province, which would thus find a means of paying the interest of its debt Indeed, it would be by no means unjust to place this burden on Lower Canada, inasmuch as the great public works for which the debt was contracted are as much the concern of one province as of the other. Nor is it to be supposed that whatever may have been the mismanagement in which a great part of the debt originated the Canadas and Upper Canada will always be a source of loss instead of profit The completion of the projected and necessary line of public works would be promoted by such an union. The access to the sea would be secured to Upper Canada The saving of public money which would be insured by the union of various establishments in the two provinces, would supply the means of conducting the general government on a more eligient scale than it has yet been carried on; and the responsibility of the Executive would be secured by the increased weight which the representative of the united province would bring to bear on the Imperial Government and Legislative.

"But while I conceive myself that such desirable ends would be secured by the legislative union of the two provinces. I am inclined to go further, and inquire whether all those objects would not more surely be attained by extending this legislative union over all the British provinces in North America; and whether the advantages which I anticipate for two of them might not, and should not in justice, be extended over all. Such an union would at once decisively settle the question of races; it would enable all the Provinces to co-operate for all common purposes; and, above all, it would form a great and powerful people, possessing the means of securing good and responsible government for itself, and which, under the protection of the British empire, might in some measure counterbalance the preponderant and increasing influence of the United States on the American continent. A general legislative union would elevate and gratify the hopes of able and aspiring men. They would no longer look with envy and wonder at the great arena of the bordering federation, but, see the means of satisfying every legitimate ambition in the high offices of the judicature and executive government of their own union.

"With such views, I should, without hesitation, recommend the immediate adoption of general legislative union of all the British provinces of North America, if the regular course of government were suspended or perilled in the Lower Provinces, and the necessity of the immediate adoption of a plan for their government, without reference to them, a matter of urgency, or if it were possible to delay the adoption of a measure with respect to the Canadas until the project of an union could have been referred to the Legislatures of the Lower provinces. But the state of the Lower province, though it justifies the proposal of an union, would not, I think, render it gracious, or even just, on the part of Parliament to carry it into effect without referring it for the ample deliberation and consent of the people of those colonies. Moreover, the state of the two Canadas is such that neither the feelings of the parties concerned, nor the interests of the Crown or the colonies themselves, will admit of a single session, nor even a large portion of a session, of Parliament being allowed to pass, without a definitive decision by the Imperial Legislature as to the basis on which it purposes to found the future government of those colonies.

"In existing circumstances, the conclusion to which the foregoing considerations lead me is, that no time should be lost in proposing to Parliament a bill for repealing the 31st of George III. restoring the union of the Canadas under one legislature, and reconstituting them as one province. The bill should contain provisions by which any or all of the other North American colonies may, on the application of the Legislature, be, with the consent of the two Canadas, on their united Legislature admitted into the union on such terms as may be agreed on between them As the mere amalgamation of the Houses of Assembly of the two provinces would not be advisable, or give at all a due share of representation to each, a Parliamentary commission should be appointed, for the purpose of forming the electoral divisions, and determining the number of members to be returned on the principle of giving representation, as near as may be, in proportion to population.

"At the same time, in order to prevent the confusion and danger likely to ensue from attempting to have popular elections in districts recently the seats of open rebellion, it will be advisable to give the Governor a temporary power of suspending by proclamation, stating specifically the grounds of his determination, the writs of electoral districts in which he may be of opinion that elections could not safely take place. The same commission should form a plan of local government by elective bodies subordinate to the general Legislature, and exercising a complete control over such local affairs as do not come within the province of general legislation The plan so framed should be made an act of the Imperial Parliament, so as to prevent the general Legislature from encroaching on the power of the local bodies. A general executive on an improved principle should be established, together with a supreme court of appeal, for all the North American colonies. The other establishments and laws of the two colonies should be left unaltered until the Legislature of the union should think fit to change them; and the security of the existing endowments of the Catholic church in Lower Canada should be guaranteed by the act.

"The constitution of a second legislative body for the united Legislature involves questions of very great difficulty. The present constitution of the Legislative Councils of these provinces has always appeared to me inconsistant with sound principle, and little calculated to answer the purpose of placing the effective check which I consider necessary on the popular branch of the Legislature. The analogy which some persons have attempted to draw between the House of Lords and the Legislative Councils seems to me erroneous. It will be necessary, therefore, for the completion of any stable scheme of Government, that Parliament should revise the constitution of the Legislative Council, and by adopting every practicable means to give that institution such a character as would enable it, by its tranquil and safe, but effective working, to act as an useful check on the popular branch of the Legislature, prevent a repetition of those collisions which have already caused such dangerous irritation.

"The plan which I have framed for the management of the public lands being intended to promote the common advantage of the colonies and of the mother country, I therefore propose that the entire administration of it should be confided to an imperial authority. The conclusive reasons which have induced me to recommend this course will be found at length in the separate report on the subject of public lands and emigration. The casual revenues of the Crown, except those arising from this source, should at once be given up to the United Legislature, on the concession of an adequate civil list. The responsibility to the United Legislature of all officers of the government, except the Governor and his Secretary, should be secured by every means known to the British constitution. The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, should be instructed that he must carry on his government by heads of departments, in whom the United Legislature should repose confidence; and that he must look for no support from home in any contest with the Legislature, except on points involving imperial interests. The independence of the judges should be secured, by giving them the same tenure of office and security of income as exist in England. No money votes should be allowed to originate without the previous consent of the Crown. In the same act should be contained a repeal of past provisions with respect to the clergy reserves, and the application of the funds arising from them."

Nothing can be better than the state sman-like tone and temper of this masterly document, and it would be impossible, we think, to rate too highly the influence it is likely to exercise.—*Examiner, Feb.* 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY, 12.

EDUCATION,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave a general outline of the views of her majesty's government respecting education. He thought that there was a lamentable want of education in the country particularly amongst the poorer classes. Many do not receive the slightest elementary education, and defective as education at present is in quantity, it is still more defective in its quality. It was impossible he continued that in this country we should either imitate foreign governments who made it imperative that all should be educated, or the United State of America. Referring to the church plan lately put forward at public meetings which implied that the whole of the education of the country must and ought to be confided to the hands of the clergy of the established church, and that no system of education ought to receive any countenance which should not be conducted under the clergy, and in accordance with the doctrines and tenets of the established church it did appear to him that the propounding such a plan at the present time so late in the history of the country opposing a very serious obstacle in the way of the general education of the people. It was a general and recognised doctrine of the state since the revolution, and more particularly since the accession of the house of Hanover, that education was free not only to the church but to every religious denomination; and this principle was carried still further by the acts of 1823 and 1829 granting relief to protestant dissenters and to Roman catholics. He thought the best way of proceeding would be to endeavour to establish some body by which any exertions to be made in favour of education might be deliberately considered and systematically arranged; composed of persons who being already the servants of the crown and always be responsible to parliament for their conduct. He therefore proposed that the President of the Council should be at the head of a Board of Councillors, not being more than five, who should consider in what manner the grants of money should from time to time be distributed. He wished the grant to be 30 thousand rather than 20 thousand pounds per annum. The money at the disposal of the board would first be applied to the formation of a normal school, and to make that normal school as perfect as possible the objects of that education ought in the first place to be religious instruction; next moral training; then habits of industry; and lastly, such knowledge as fitted for a trade or profession; and he was of opinion that the instruction hitherto given in schools proceeded on a very false assumption when it made reading and writing with some of the elements of religion to form education. The noble lord thought there was a great deal of force in the late Mr. Cobbett's objections to popular education of which he was a decided opponent, that it did not enable a man to discharge better the duties of his situation and to gain his bread. This he (Sir John) gave notice in conclusion that when the grant was moved for he (the exact intention and plan of the government would be laid in full before the house.

Mr. Serjeant JACKSON said the system of national education had utterly failed in Ireland.

Sir R. INGLIS congratulated the house on the good temper exhibited by the noble lord in propounding his measure. He confessed also that he was glad to find so little mischief in the plan (a laugh). He was sorry to find that the noble lord abandoned a comprehensive system of education. He should always oppose that system of education which excluded religion.

Mr. WYSE congratulated the house and the country that a step was at least taken for the promotion of this great object. He was decidedly of opinion that a system of joint education would be the best that could be adopted. With the exception of Great Britain there was not a country in Europe where different religious communications existed in which a joint system of education was not only considered practicable, but was practically carried on. If a similar system could not be acted upon in England the natural inference would be that we were here more intolerant, more narrow-minded or more tremblingly afraid of the defects and weakness of our established religion than any of the other nations of Europe. If there were any difficulty upon the point it must be attributed to the temper of the times and the operations of those political passions which, wresting the name of religion from its true purpose employed it alone for the advancement of factious ends, and thereby preventing that union of different sects, which, once accomplished, could not fail of producing the happiest results. The principal result that would be derived from the proposed measure of the noble lord was this: that for the first time in this country would be established that which every friend of the cause had long desired to see—a regularly organised board of education.—(Hear, hear.)—Without a board of that kind it was impossible that any system of national education could be conducted with proper effect. It would be necessary that schools should be established for the instruction of teachers—that a fair and equitable remuneration should be given to those teachers—and that superannuations as well as gratuities, should be allowed.

Lord ASHLEY wished to ask the noble lord whether it was the intention of government to continue the grant of £20,000 hitherto made annually for the building of school-houses. He abstained from saying anything upon the present occasion (deeming it to be an inconvenient one), he hoped he should not be considered as bound to an approval of the noble lord's scheme which with its privy councillors, its books, its normal schools and teachers appeared to him to be full of the most alarming mischiefs. (Hear, hear)

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to the noble lord's question, stated that it certainly was not the intention of government to propose another grant of £20,000 for the erection of school houses It would be a matter of consideration whether there should this year be any grant for that purpose or not. But at all events, supposing a grant to be made it would not be for so large a sum as £20,000.

Mr. GLADSTONE wished to know whether the Board would be composed entirely of unpaid persons filling other situations. There was also another question upon a point affecting the subject virtually, which he wished to put to the noble lord. The noble lord has given no intimation of any rule to be laid down whereby the Board would be guided in the system of education to be adopted. He would therefore ask the noble lord whether it was intended to extend aid to all schools, either where any form of religion or no form of religion prevailed?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that certainly the members of the Board would be persons holding other offices, at the same time it would be competent for them to have the members changed. With regard to the other question, he did not anticipate that the Board would have any funds at their disposal to give to any establishments other than the National and Foreign and British schools. When any further grant was required for such purposes it should be clearly and explicitly stated.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN expressed his entire concurrence in the scheme submitted to the House by the Noble Lord, but he regretted that the sum intended to be applied to purposes of education was so miserably small.

Sir R. PEEL said that when the grant come before the House, he should wish to know distinctly the principles on which the Board of Education should be guided. He suspected there was more in the plan than transpired in the statement of the noble lord, from the readiness with which it received the assent of certain honourable Gentlemen. He claimed only for the church the same liberty of education which he conceded to others. I, for one, said the right hon. member, am deeply convinced of the absolute necessity, and of the moral obligation. of providing for the education of the people (cheers). But I am, at the same time, perfectly convinced that that cannot be affectually done in this country, where so much religious dissent prevails; and that it is infinitely more likely to be done without disturbing the good understanding, and the existing harmony between the professors of different faiths, by leaving it to the voluntary exertions of the parties themselves (cheers),—and by permitting each to educate his children, as he at present is at liberty to do, in those principles of faith in which they were born. (Great cheering.) I cannot help expressing my confident belief that the Church of England if now awakened (cheers from both sides of the house)—to the absolute necessity—not by force, not by compulsion, not by interfering in the slightest degree with the principles of perfect religious freedom (cheers)—but awakened to the absolute necessity of assuming that position which she ought to assume, in constant and cordial co-operation with the landed proprietors and others of this country—(cheers); and that the only satisfactory way of having a system of education—which ought to be founded upon the basis of religion—in this country is, for each party to act for themselves—imposing no restriction upon others—but, above all, that the members of the Establisment, whether lay or clerical, shall not be ashamed of insisting that, in their education, the doctines and principles of the faith which they profess shall be an indispen able condition to any voluntary system of education introduced among them"—(great cheering)

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said he was rejoiced that the church was awakened; but he must be permitted to doubt whether, if there had been no such changes as they had seen of late years, there would have been any further exertion on the subject of education than they saw during a long period of years, when those who assumed to themselves to be exclusively the friends of the church, had the almost unopposed management of public affairs. While seeing with very great pleasure the exertions that have been recently made, and learning with equal pleasure that there is an awakening upon this subject on the part of those who certainly have been slumbering a long time (cheers)—still I do entertain—groundless as the right hon. baronet may think them—some apprehensions with regard to the manner in which this newly-awakened zeal would be exercised, if there were no suspicions timely aroused as to the possibility of its being abused and perverted to ends very mischievous.

Papers on the subject were then laid on the table.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, was occupied, on Wednesday and Thursday in the trial of Peter Yore, Thomas Flood Michael Bradley, Mary Meehan, and Ann Cooney. The former for alluring and marrying the daughter of the late Col. Tucker, and the other prisoners for conspiring and assisting. The case was as follows:—

Mr. Smith said he was counsel for Mrs. Mabel Tucker, and Miss Hannah Jane Tucker Mrs Tucker was a lady of high respectability, the daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of Meath. She was married to Col. W. J. Tucker, in 1807, and the fruit of this alliance was Miss Hannah Jane Tucker. The property amounted to £500 a-year Miss Tucker was born on 12th October, 1820, so that she was only eighteen years of age. Her father died in 1831, and she and her mother went to reside at a place near Dublin, called "Cabra Lodge." It would be proved that the entire Yore family had conspired for many years to allure Miss Tucker away. The Learned Counsel then detailed the facts of the case. The traverser was no less distinguished a personage than the stable-boy of Mrs M. Tucker. The marriage of the parties took place on the 18th April last, He was instructed that the traverser intimidated her to marry him by threatening to spread reports prejudicial to her character, and even to shoot her.

Mrs. Tucker examined: In 1830 I went to reside in the county Meath. I remember persons named Yore living on the lands. I took Peter Yore upon the land in 1831, as a labouring boy, at 6½-a-day My daughter and I went over to England for the purpose of continuing her education. The family of the Yores remained upon the lands in Meath. I returned to Ireland and took up my residence at Cabra Lodge, and employed Peter Yore as a helper in the stable. This was in 1835. I employed him afterwards to drive the jaunting-car. I had three horses in use—one for the car, one for my daughter to ride on, and the other for Michael Bradley, who was a half brother of of Peter Yore, and role after her. On the 18th of April last year, Peter Yore said he wanted to go to the forge, and I gave him permission to take the jaunting-car. The marriage of my daughter took place on the day. I would submit to be killed before I would give consent to it. My daughter and Bradley went out to ride about an hour after Yore left. My daughter returned about three o'clock. I asked her why she was so long out, Bradley answered that his horse had thrown him, and that they were delayed in the park in consequence. I first heard of the marriage in September, and got the certificate of marriage. "She is my wife," said he, "these five months, and must come home with me." I turned him away.

Miss Tucker, a pretty-looking girl, deposed that she was the daughter of the last witness. About two months before the 18th of April, 1834, Peter Yore talked to her of marriage. She gave him no answer then. On a subsequent occasion he spoke to her again on the subject, and she said she would tell her mamma. He threatened if she did to kill her. She detailed the circumstances of the marriage. Yore had threatened to kill her if she did not consent. She went out to ride, attended by Bradley. Yore met them, and took her to a public-house in Paradise-row, where they (Yore and the other prisoners) induced her to change her dress. Then Yore went to a private-house at some other part of the city, and were married by a priest named Murphy. After the marriage, witness went back to Paradise-row. She put on her habit again and Ann Yore and Mary Meehan assisted her. Peter Flood opened the door for her. The horses were brought to the door by Bradley. Witness did not see Peter Yore again until after she got home to her mother's. On their way home, Bradley got off his horse and dirtied his clothes with mud. He did this in order to make an excuse for remaining out so long. When she reached the house, her mother asked her what kept her out so long, and Bradley replied that the horse had thrown him. This was not true. Witness did not tell her mother about the marriage. In her cross-examination she said Bradley was the person who always rode out with me, He was about three years in my mother's employment. Yore was in the habit of drawing the car. His first question to me was, "would I marry him." He drove me out with my mother during the six weeks that elapsed from the time he first asked me to marry him. I was in the habit of speaking to Yore about the business of the house. Nothing but common conversation occurred between us after marriage. He never took any liberty with me before the marriage. He always acted with the most perfect respect towards me. I never told any one that I was married to Peter Yore till my mother asked me about it. Question repeated. I never did but to one person. When you first asked I did not remember that I told it to any person but my mother. I told it also to a priest named Yore. I might have gone three times to the house of Father Yore. Bradley was not present, when Yore told me to go the priest, but Bradley came when I went to the priest's house. I can't say whether or not Bradley knew where I was going. I showed the certificate to Father Yore. He told me that I had done a very foolish thing. He did not say whether he would or not marry us over again. I did not give Yore a present before the marriage. I might have given him a Christmas box. I did not give him a ring. I never encouraged him to take the liberty of asking me to marry him.

The Priest Yore, who was examined positively stated that Miss Tucker entreated him again and again to remarry her to Yore, which he refused to do. It appeared that Miss Tucker is a Protestant.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the traversers.

The traversers were then allowed to stand out on their former recognizances, to abide the result of the decision on some points saved during the trial by their Counsel.—(Dublin Paper.)

LORD BROUGHAM'S [illegible] SUBJECTS OF SCIENCE [illegible] NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Concluded from our

As a proof of the laxness with whi[illegible] casionally handles if not injures his "[illegible] we may take the following passage.

REASON OF ANIMALS.

Some of these acts show more sagacity, Locke's observation, than is possessed by ma[illegible] istence of a comparing and contriving power i[illegible] enough. And on the whole, I conceive that [illegible] cannot be denied to the animals, however inferio[illegible] faculties may be to our own.

B. That inferiority is manifestly the cause [illegible] made so little progress, or rather have hardly a[illegible] Some little is proved by such facts as Mr. Knight [illegible] but they are only exceptions to the rule which is [illegible] to a station they exist nee This indifference, however [illegible] result of the inferior degree of their mental powers, [illegible] different construction of their bodily powers. Tha[illegible] ers endowed with a nice sense of touch is an obsta[illegible] progress of all, or almost all the lower animals. T[illegible] trunk is, no doubt, a partial exception; and acc[illegible] sagacity is greater than that of almost any other [illegible] monkey would have a better chance of learning [illegible] external objects, if his thumb were not on the same [illegible] hand with his fingers, whereby he cannot handle [illegible] objects as we do, whose chief knowlege of size a[illegible] rived from a the gamometer of the finger and thu[illegible] ble angle which their motion and position gi[illegible] work with infinite nicety by means o[illegible] when these are removed, they cease to work [illegible] clearly proved. Clearly, this different extent [illegible] together with their interior degree of reason, [illegible] count for brutes having been stationary, and for [illegible] duced to use, as the Deity intended they should [illegible] pointed this difference. To argue from the econ[illegible] all the faculties, bodily and mental, in giving differ[illegible] or power to our race and to theirs, and to infer fr[illegible] rence that there is an essential and specific dive[illegible] structure, nay, that they have not one single facul[illegible] with ours in kind, is highly unphilosophical. It is [illegible] trary to one of the fundamental rules of philosop[illegible] which forbids us needlessly to multiply causes.

This is not even an admission, for an adm[illegible] plies the acknowledgment of something exist[illegible] assertion, on which the boldest materialist w[illegible] ventured with caution, is a gratuitous su[illegible] Lord Brougham cannot affirm, he can only co[illegible] that if the monkey's thumb were differently [illegible] would "have made a man of him" The infi[illegible] not assert more than that mind depends upon [illegible] zation.

The "Dissertation on the Origin of Evil" [illegible] brief and rapid view of the leading opinion[illegible] have been entertained upon the subject; and [illegible] deavouring to expose *their* fallacies, Lord Br[illegible] makes some remarks on it himself. Unable, [illegible] to resolve the riddle he has propounded— *all-powerful* and *benevolent* Being should *crea*[illegible] he strives to escape from it; arguing, that if [illegible] all, it would most probably be found that th[illegible] of evil is comparatively little, and that it is p[illegible] of good. Who doubts this, though unable t[illegible] more of the scheme of creation than is open to [illegible] ed reason? Death is an evil to the individ[illegible] —at least he generally thinks so; but to all [illegible] yond his connexion it is a good. If it we[illegible] death, what would become of the living—[illegible] each other, by animals, and by plants? [illegible] with universal life, how could any thing [illegible] since we live upon each other! Pain is n[illegible] sally admitted to be an evil; but phlysiologi[illegible] to be a necessary evil, and that there is proba[illegible] ble of it as is consistent with our existence: [illegible] sensitiveness of external organs, for exam[illegible] quisite to warn us of impending danger; [illegible] might lose our limbs or our sight without[illegible] and the pain of internal organs, *when d*[illegible] any [illegible] necessary to acquaint us with their morbi[illegible] it has been doubted by some, whether a well [illegible] tuted body would not resist disease, unless [illegible] ed to it by some antedecent circumstances. B[illegible] of all this? Will it lessen the pain—the *evil*—[illegible] martyr to disease, to tell him that "he has bro[illegible] upon himself," or inherited it from foolish or [illegible] parents; or that the hopeless torture he endu[illegible] necessary, otherwise he would have died sud[illegible] when the lesion had reached some vital part? [illegible] as to the evil of death, the objection quoted [illegible] Brougham in the outset applies—"Why shoul[illegible] ing of perfect powerand perfect benevolence hav[illegible] ted creatures to suffer misery?" and which [illegible] Zoroaster endeavoured to solve by the rival p[illegible] of Good and Evil; the Epicureans by assuming [illegible] and its laws to be eternal; and theologians [illegible] Fall. Christianity accounts for the *introduct*[illegible] into this world, but revelation leaves its *origi*[illegible] counted for.

Neither are Lord Brougham's views one whi[illegible] der applied to moral instead of physical evil, or [illegible] flowing from acts of man. The vices of comp[illegible] so to speak:—as avarice and ambition—are [illegible] exaggerations of that active desire for self-a[illegible] ment without which mankind would be degrad[illegible] level with beasts, if not below it. The miseries [illegible] ced by lust, are the irregularities of a passion *ne*[illegible] to the continuation of the species, and to the p[illegible] tion of the domestic charities and relations. [illegible] probable, perhaps certain, that vice cannot, unl[illegible] accident, exist alone; that it must have aider[illegible] abetters; and that it always carries its proporti[illegible] punishment with it. But what of that? the *evil* [illegible] vice inflicts or suffers is still evil.

"——Is pain.
Less pain to them?"

The immediate *use* of individual vices, it is n[illegible] ways easy to trace; for we cannot see the whol[illegible] suits. The use of national evil is more obvious, [illegible] as man can perceive. The barbarian invasions o[illegible] Empire destroyed a society in the last stage of co[illegible] tion, and gave rise to the improved social syste[illegible] modern Europe; the aborigines of America, when[illegible] nihilated, were replaced by a superior people; [illegible] time allows a complete view to be taken of the Fr[illegible] Revolution and the wars of Napoleon, it may show [illegible] vantages resulting from them of proportionate gr[illegible] ness. But what then? Were not the Romans, spo[illegible] and slaughtered by the hordes of Asia and Nort[illegible] Europe—or the Indians, tortured by the Spaniar[illegible] or the miseries inflicted in our own day by the Fre[illegible] Revolution and its wars—productive of as much e[illegible] perhaps, as humanity could endure? Say the Rom[illegible] were vicious and cowardly, the Indians weak, and t[illegible] moderns fools and rogues: the question put by Lo[illegible] Brougham at the outset, as his starting-point, still [illegible] turns—*wo'y* were they created to be so? Vice and f[illegible] ly, we may admit, produce their consequences; [illegible] why should a "Being all powerful and all benef[illegible] lent allow vice and folly to have been?"

The fact is, that any argument founded on the us[illegible] of moral evil resolves itself into this, that somebo[illegible] benefits at another's expense; while discussions on t[illegible] origin of evil have no other use than to show th[illegible] uselessness. The philosophic mind perceives enough u[illegible] der the existing system of things, to infer that there [illegible] no *gratuitous* evil, if it be not all *necessary*; that t[illegible] evil bears no proportion to the good; and that, li[illegible] pain in the body, it is a symptom of ill, which mo[illegible] probably it will eventually cure or destroy: all whic[illegible] may teach us to "bear and be thankful." He wh[illegible] would go further than this, and attempt to solve th[illegible] origin of evil, must first of all undertake a harder task [illegible] and ascertain why the universe was created as it is

"Why is not man a god, and earth a heaven?"

is the latent problem in the minds of men who specu[illegible] late upon the origin of evil.

Here we must break off, leaving untouched th[illegible] subordinate sections; the precis of Cuvier and o[illegible] Newton: as well as every amusing and characteristi[illegible] paper on the Structure of the Cells of Bees, the objec[illegible] of which is to show, that the instinct of bees and [illegible] mathematics of Lord Brougham perfectly coinc[illegible] We should however say; that throughout the book [illegible] *assume* the mathematical questions to be correctly [illegible] worked.

* The stoics denied pain

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